

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 211

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BRITISH TRADE DROP EQUALED ON CONTINENT

Nation's Savings Deposits,
However, Are Becoming
Steadily Larger

MOTOR AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES FLOURISH

Dwindling Orders in Cotton
Industry Said to Be Result
of Conditions in China

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 22.—Despite the export trade depression, Britain has not been reduced to living upon its reserves. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade in London, draws this conclusion from such facts as "the steady growth of national savings certificates and of savings deposits," the volume of new issues and the stability of exchange.

Sir Philip's statement on this subject was made for the Government on the occasion of the last debate in the House of Commons. Britain is doing badly in the matter of foreign trade, but there are counterbalancing features, especially in home transactions. In the year ending last March it imported 2.3 per cent less raw materials and 10.4 per cent more foreign manufactured articles than before the war. In the same period its net exports of manufactured articles went down by 22 per cent and its coal exports by 23.5 per cent. Its overseas sales in consequence now bear a smaller proportion to its national income than in 1913.

Trade Balance Disappears
Further than this, Sir Philip said, the net balance of trade is no longer in Britain's favor. In 1913 the trade balance was £181,000,000; in 1923 it had fallen to £102,000,000; in 1924 it went down to £45,000,000, while for the 12 months ending last March, Britain was hardly better than square on the trade account.

The cases of the steel, shipping and cotton industries are typical. Imports of foreign steel have been 35 per cent larger in the past five months than in the same period a year ago. British prices are being undercut and many losses made. Shipbuilding is also doing badly and Britain is not holding, at the present time, the proportion of world production it held in the past.

The outlook, however, is by no means all gloom. The British cotton industry is flourishing. The cycle trade is doing well. The electric industry has increased its business in the home market and has recently secured "pretty big" orders from abroad. At the present moment, Sir Philip added, there is a very definite dwindling in the number of orders in the cotton industry, partly due to unsettled conditions in China and partly to a general weakness on prices.

Cheaper Raw Materials Awaited
Here, however, the position is less grave than might appear, in that, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, conditions are such that any fall in prices in raw materials "ought to be reflected" in a reduction in the cost of the finished article, which would stimulate business. If one could say with certainty that there would be in China an authoritative Government which could restore order and preserve a peace-loving people in peace, then there would be a much more rapid revival in the textile and other trades.

Regarding shipping, Sir Philip claimed that British firms are doing their best to hold their own. Freight rates are almost the lowest on record, ruling indeed only some 4 per cent above the 1913 level though the cost of living is up by about 50 per cent.

Another fact which emerged in the debate is that Britain is not alone in feeling the after-war strain. Sir Philip referred to this in the case of steel, when he said he doubted whether profits were being made on this product in competing countries. Mr. Walter Runciman, Liberal member of Parliament for Swansea, said not only the belligerent nations but also the neutrals are poorer as the result of the war. He had recently visited Denmark, Sweden and Norway and he found industry in all these countries as good as dead. There is thus less business than there was to go around. Britain is hard hit, but is putting up a stiff fight to recover its position. It has gains as well as losses to its credit.

TAX PUBLICITY CLAUSE PROTESTS INCREASING

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—That the campaign of tax publicity advocated for unrestricted inspection and publication of income tax returns may prove a boomerang, resulting in repeal of the publicity provisions of the present law is the hope of Treasury officials and Administration leaders, who are opposed to the publicity program on the ground that it constitutes an unwarranted infringement by Government into private interests.

Treasury Department officials are watching with interest a move which is gaining impetus among Congressional friends of the Administration to press for repeal of the objectionable publicity sections.

Woman Postal Employee Honored for Notable Record



Miss Mary H. Livingston, Retiring From Government Position, Has Served During Terms of 13 Presidents and Witnessed the Remarkable Development of the Post Office Department's Activities.

PEACE PLANS BEING SOUNDED IN NORTH AFRICA

Meantime Hostilities Continue, With Some Gains
by Europeans

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Soundings for peace are proceeding. Both the French and Abd-el-Krim are somewhat cautious, being desirous not to give an impression of weakness. Confirmation has reached the Quai d'Orsay of the news that Abd-el-Krim is in possession of the peace conditions fixed at a conference in Madrid between France and Spain.

The agents of the Rifian chief were received at Tetuan by Primo de Rivera, who, without officially communicating the terms, made such terms known to them. They afterward went to Gibraltar and had an interview with Señor Don Horacio Echevarrieta, an important Bilbao industrialist, who possesses large mining interests in the Rif and who had been acting as intermediary for the Spanish Government.

The agents have informed Abd-el-Krim that he can learn officially the Franco-Spanish decisions by applying to officials who have been given special authority to approach the chief if he makes a signal. Apparently Abd-el-Krim desires neither to solicit nor refuse the peace officially.

Councils of moderation have been given at Ajdir by the representatives of Islam. Delegates of the inter-Islamic committee, Mr. Bellin, Emmi Bey, and Orkhan Bey, have urged that in view of the sea blockade and the difficulties of obtaining munitions it would be difficult to continue the struggle for more than two months. Moreover, delegates of the European association of the Arab fraternity have indicated that from an Arab viewpoint the effort is inopportune.

Apparently Abd-el-Krim believes in the possibility of lasting until the winter season, and, while anxious not to refuse finally to enter purporters, he does not wish to throw away any chances of inflicting defeat on the enemy.

It is to be noted that M. Painlevé expresses the belief that, at the latest, the North African troubles will be over by the beginning of October. This optimistic view is widely shared, but the forced suspension of hostilities due to the rainy season in October must not be mistaken for a permanent peace.

French Tanks Scatter Tribes in Asejen Range

FEZ, French Morocco, Aug. 4.—(P)—Several French columns, well supplied with tanks, have carried out operations on a large scale with the object of cleaning up the northern and northwestern regions of the battle area, where the Rifian tribesmen have been filtering through in large numbers recently and making raids on isolated villages and farms. In the course of the operations the enemy

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

| TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1925 | |
|--|----|
| Local | |
| Governor Awaits Telephone Data | 1 |
| Hartford Protests Cause One Dealer to Cut Price—Others to Follow, Report | 1 |
| Many "Hikers" in White Mountains | 2 |
| Vegetable Garden Experimenting | 5 |
| General | |
| Dry Law Gains Force Great | 1 |
| British Trade Drop Equaled Abroad | 1 |
| Millions in Credit for Co-operatives | 1 |
| Hear From Macmillan Direct | 1 |
| World News in Brief | 2 |
| Financial | |
| Many Stocks at New High | 12 |
| New General Motors Record Anticipated | 12 |
| New York Stock Market | 12 |
| World's Peace Assured, Says Official | 12 |
| Capacity | 12 |
| Lower Cotton Prices Check Cloth Demand | 12 |
| Sports | |
| Major-League Baseball | 10 |
| Rogue Tourney Starts | 10 |
| Chess | 10 |
| Features | |
| The Su-dial | 2 |
| The Diary of St. Louis | 4 |
| Radio | 4 |
| Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities | 5 |
| The Home Forum | 5 |
| Prevention | 5 |
| Editorials | 15 |
| Vacation Reading: An Anglo-American Contrast | 15 |
| The Week in Paris | 15 |

Nearly Half Century of Service by Woman Postal Employee

Germany Hesitates
to Evict Poles

By The Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 4.—GERMANY still hesitates to order the eviction of Polish residents in Germany who voted in favor of Poland in the plebiscites of 1920, in Upper Silesia and East and West Prussia, but have failed to comply with orders to leave the country by Aug. 1. The Prussian Ministry announced today that Germany's action will depend on whether Poland forbids the Germans who voted for Germany in the plebiscites and still remain in Polish territory.

The Polish legation in Berlin has stated that thus far no Poles have been forcibly sent from Germany.

BRAND TO VISIT BRITISH CAPITAL

Foreign Ministers of the
Two Countries to Discuss
Security Problem

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 4.—While the voyage of Joseph Caillaux to London is doubtful, Aristide Briand has decided to visit the British capital immediately. If the debts problem is suspended there is no reason why the security problem should not be considered. Accordingly, M. Briand has notified Austen Chamberlain of his intention of crossing the Channel.

He believes that an agreement on the points recently raised by the Reich can be obtained from England more quickly by the method of direct conversation than by an interminable exchange of diplomatic communications.

The French note is ready, besides the actual text of the peace pact drawn up by the Quai d'Orsay. It is understood that Briand has also framed a project for a pact. The visit to England will last only a few days. There are still considerable differences of opinion between France and England, but it is generally agreed in diplomatic circles that a pact will be the outcome of the negotiations.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—(P)—M. Briand finds his time so occupied in Paris for the present that he probably will be unable to go to London for the next ten days or two weeks, it was learned today.

It is understood that the Government has already decided that he shall make the trip to England, where he is expected to confer with Mr. Chamberlain on the proposed security pact with Germany. His departure only awaits a favorable occasion for the absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs from Paris. Meanwhile negotiations continue between Paris and London with a view to agreeing on the terms of an answer to Germany's second note regarding the proposed pact, which was delivered to the Allies on July 20.

Officials of the French foreign office, under direction of B. Berthelot, General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, have completed the draft note which M. Briand will ask Mr. Chamberlain to endorse. At the same time the two statesmen are expected to seize the opportunity to thoroughly go into the whole problem and discuss the British security pact project and the French counter project recently communicated to Downing Street.

The exchange of views will not last more than 48 hours. M. Briand will take with him to London only a few indispensable assistants.

MILL WORK RESUMED

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 4.—(P)—Officials at the Pacific Mills announce that a large number of strikers in the print works had returned to work voluntarily. Approximately 100 had left work in protest against a wage cut. Mill officials said that with the return of the men and the employment of a large number of new men there were few vacancies.

FARM AID BOARD TO BE RECALLED BY MR. COOLIDGE

To Map Out Legislative Program for Next Session of Congress, Is Report

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 4.—(P)—President Coolidge will recall his agricultural conference to map out a legislative program for farm aid.

The conference, which was appointed a year ago, presented a program to the last session of Congress in which principal recommendations were for Government aid in co-operative marketing.

Coming before Congress in the closing days of the session the conference report, failed of approval with considerable opposition voiced to some of its main proposals. Spokesmen for the farming territories told the President this summer, however, that they believe co-operative marketing legislation to be the principal need of the farmers and the President has determined to again leave the problem in the hands of his conference, headed by Robert D. Garey of Wyoming.

Hears Optimistic Reports

William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, served on the conference before appointment to his present post. Some opposition was voiced by the conference report last session in the Department of Agriculture as well as in Congress. Among other things the conference did not approve the McNary plan which would encourage exportation of surplus farm products.

Since coming to White Court Mr. Coolidge has given considerable attention to the agricultural situation and has now as his guest John T. Adams of Iowa. The Executive understands from the reports he has received that the economic situation in farm areas is improving with prices of most of the products described very good. The only unfavorable condition is reported to him as resulting from poor crops in certain restricted sections.

Both Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, and Fred S. Dunnell (R.), Representative from Indiana, who visited the President here, declared farming conditions were showing a steady improvement and were approaching normal.

His Views on Rail Merger

Voluntary consolidation of railroads in President Coolidge's opinion would have the way to solution of the transportation problem. While he has refrained from committing himself on the proposal, the President is watching with interest the efforts of the Van Sweringen interests to receive Interstate Commerce Commission approval of their merger plan. He believes that settlement of the points at issue will make it possible for other transportation systems, now at sea as to whether they can proceed with consolidations, to definitely proceed with their programs.

Mr. Coolidge, who in the past has advocated voluntary consolidation of the railroads, is of the opinion that in this way the vexing rate problem can be solved. Transportation

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Millions in Credit Await Co-operatives, Banker Says

Morton L. Corey Advocates Merging of Small Groups Into Great National Associations

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—(Special)—Banking institutions of America stand ready to advance many millions of credit to property organized, well-managed co-operative marketing associations, according to Morton L. Corey, New York City, formerly member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, who spoke before the American Institute of Co-operation here.

Mr. Corey advocated the merging of hundreds of competitive local co-operative associations into few centrally controlled organizations, each handling a sufficient volume of a given commodity to make it a real factor in the market.

"Co-operative marketing," said he, "must exert a definite domestic market influence and open up virgin foreign markets to relieve the associations of the ever-existing menace of over-production. These purposes can be achieved only by adequately financed co-operative associations. Millions of credits will be advanced to such associations."

Mr. Corey declared that co-operative marketing associations require three classes of credits:

1. Credits which will provide funds for the payment of a fair percentage of the value of the crop delivery, which are now being supplied by thousands of small country banks.

2. Credits upon warehouse receipts for the first period of the marketing, which fitted to the credits ordinarily available from commercial banks, means for a six months' period. These credits must come chiefly from large city banks.

3. Credits for the completion of orderly marketing program. Maturities exceeding six months will be available from the intermediate credit banks.

The recent attitude of the New York banks has done much to allay the all too prevalent feeling that the financial interests of New York are selfishly bent upon their own aggrandizement, even at the expense of the destruction of the agricultural interests of the country," he continued. "The narrow-visioned banker who has not yet learned that there cannot be New York prosperity without a corresponding prosperity of the section of the country, who has not yet learned that no industry can survive if the basic industry of agriculture representing \$80,000,000,000 of invested capital shall fail, is no longer a dominant factor in any New York bank. They are ready, willing, able, anxious to make loans to every soundly organized and capably managed co-operative marketing association in America.

"This is not surprising. Co-operative marketing calls for no more

FAIR RETURN ON TELEPHONE STOCK QUERIED

Governor Is Awaiting Data
on 20 P. C. Rise From
Mr. Wells

THINKS 8 PER CENT DIVIDENDS TOO HIGH

"More or Less of an Estimate,"
He Calls Commission's
Award

Governor Fuller is awaiting a reply to the questions which he put to Henry G. Wells, one of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities which awarded a 20 per cent increase in rates to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The Governor is eager to know whether the Federal courts have ever ruled on what constitutes a fair return in dividends on the capital stock of a telephone corporation and also if there have been recent opinions affecting decisions of public service corporations.

The Governor, before he takes final action in the matter of the award, is also known to be desirous of learning just what control the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission has over the New England company, which is organized under New York laws. He asked if the commission had no power to regulate dividend rates and stock issues of the company.

Governor in Close Touch

Governor Fuller was not at the State House today but he kept in close touch with the executive offices inquiring whether Mr. Wells had prepared answers to the questions he had raised concerning the grounds on which the commission had based its recent decision in favor of the telephone company.

The Governor was assured by Frank Carlson, assistant secretary, that Mr. Wells' statement would be read to him, and that it should be received at his office.

Governor Fuller's attitude in the telephone situation is considered at the State House today to be of outstanding importance. That the Governor is far from powerless in the matter is the opinion of many men who are giving the subject careful attention.

Believes "Estimate" Was Made

What action Mr. Fuller may take is of prime importance for he has plainly indicated that the award made by the public utilities appears to him to be based "more or less of an estimate" by the commission. He said flatly that he would have waited for the commission to base its award on facts which would have been made in the New England Telephone Company gets \$8,000,000 of the \$9,000,000 additional revenue which it has desired to pay its stockholders at 8 per cent. On this the Governor said:

"I recall that the shareholders of the Boston Elevated Railway received a dividend of 6 per cent on their stock, which seems to be looked upon as ample. The advances in the rates of the New England Telephone Company have apparently been granted in order that the company may continue to pay its stockholders 8 per cent on its stock. Those rates seem to me pretty high. It may be, of course, that when I know all of the facts I may agree with the members of the Public Utilities Commission. If I do not, on the board I should have been very reluctant to give such a substantial increase in rates."

Advocates Small Increase

"Probably something should be done to relieve the company. But would it not have been wiser to grant a small increase, if it had been shown that still higher rates were necessary in order to give the stockholders a fair return on their investment, action could have been taken."

"Nor am I unmindful that a short time ago while the New England company had already felt the financial troubles which now beset it, and was looking forward to a request for higher rates from the public, it took occasion to raise materially the salaries of some of its highest paid officials."

"Perhaps all of these things can be justified but the earnings of the New England company come wholly from the people, and I am disposed with my present knowledge, to believe that possibly too much attention has been given to the maintenance of the 8 per cent dividend on the stock of this corporation, which is in part owned by, and in other respects closely associated with, two corporations which pay even larger dividends."

Monthly Report Ordered

Another outstanding fact which has developed is that the public Utilities Commission has ordered monthly reports of the New England Company and from what the Governor said in his letter to Mr. Wells yesterday, it is evident he thinks the commission should be in a position to scale downwards promptly the charges for service should the facts show the company is well able to do so.

Appeal from the decision of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities is to be made by Boston and the other 15 cities and towns in Massachusetts which have protested against the increase in the phone rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission. E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for Boston, is on his way to Washington today with a brief of more than 7000 pages of evidence containing a review of the 50-odd telephone hearings in Boston in the year.

Mr. Sullivan will ask the commission to survey the telephone business of Massachusetts and New England, especially the relationship existing between the New Eng-



Photograph by Keystone

MORTON L. COREY
New York Banker Tells Philadelphia Institute That Co-operative Groups May Stimulate Foreign Trade.

credits than have heretofore been granted.

"Cotton has always been financed in somebody's hands until the housewife purchased the cotton goods; wheat has always been financed from country elevator until the flour reached the home. The new situation does not call for more credit. The merchant, the factor, the broker, the superannuated who have always been imposed upon our marketing processes have from country bank and city bank and federal reserve banks procured credits upon

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

RADIO MESSAGE BY MACMILLAN COMES DIRECT

Arctic Zone Reception and
Transmission Feat Makes
History at Station 9XN

By The Associated Press

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., Aug. 4.—For the first time in history the successful direct transmission and reception of messages to and from the Arctic polar area has been recorded here. The Macmillan Arctic expedition answered a query of a newspaper man from station 9XN.

The expedition, located at Etah, Greenland, approximately 3700 miles north of Chicago, as the crew clearly heard the message and within 15 minutes the answer came zooming through the Arctic spaces and wastes scarcely hindered by static and adverse weather conditions. Operating on a low wave length of 40 meters and 1000 watts, Station 9XN of the Zenith Radio Corporation called their president, E. F. McDonald Jr., vice-commander of the Macmillan expedition at 12:20 a. m., eastern standard time. The international code was immediately acknowledged with "Okeke McDonald."

Test questions prepared by newspaper men and representatives of press associations were then directed to Mr. McDonald. The first read:

"Have you reserved seats for use when Washington was the World's Series?" The answer came "Affirmative." The second question was not back in time to be Washington root for Griffith (Clark Griffith, the president of the Washington club). My compliments from this fairly land of ice and snow to those at home, McDonald."

Etah is approximately 12 degrees south of the Pole. It has been said by explorers that the exact location of the Pole varies and a difference of 10 miles cannot be calculated due to the fineness of instruments which are affected by the Aurora Borealis and the magnetic pole.

The first question submitted, and which was answered, completing the epoch-making event, carried an inquiry known only to the reporter who sought to determine the approximate time the expedition will return to Wiscasset, Me., from which point the expedition took its final leave. His reference to the World Series nearly hit the date. The expedition planned to return under its schedule during September and the World Series usually is in October.

The delay thus intimated by Mr. McDonald led the group of 15 wintering the test to believe that the three planes aboard the ship may not be able to depart for their flight north until later than planned.

The original plan set for the test was to complete a telephonic conversation with members of the expedition, but soon after communication was established, Mr. McDonald told of a heavy snowstorm, which was accompanied by a gale sufficient to cause heavy drift. The antennae of his set were weighted and clogged, thus establishing a weather hazard which he hopes to overcome in another attempt later.

Diamond Syndicate to "Stabilize" Prices

By The Associated Press

New York, Aug. 4.—PRICES of diamonds will go up and stay up, according to Lee Reichman, leading American diamond importer. A new syndicate has been formed, he says, composed of P. Morgan & Co., the Harrold group of London and the Dunksbuhler interests of Germany, to control the output of the De Beers and other South African mines which provide virtually all the stones marketed.

Mr. Reichman said the syndicate would take over the total production of the mines for five years, starting Jan. 1, next. "It means a stabilized price for diamonds," he said, "with a decided tendency toward higher prices."

GASOLINE PRICE INQUIRY VOTED

Hartford Protests Cause One
Dealer to Cut Price—Others
to Follow, Report

By The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4.—(Special)—The board of aldermen has voted unanimously in favor of an investigation into the Hartford gasoline price situation, and a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to study the matter has been adopted.

The resolution provides that "A committee of two aldermen and three citizens be appointed by the Mayor to investigate the gasoline situation, with the aim of recommending to this board some method of reducing the price in Hartford to the same level or a lower level than the price in the surrounding territory."

The author of the resolution, Alderman Hollis S. Candee, will probably be chairman of the investigating committee.

Since the agitation for lower prices began, one company has reduced its price two cents, from 28 to 26 cents, including a two-cent state tax. The other companies are expected to take similar action. The company which has its price stated that while they have been selling gasoline at their advertised price of 28 cents, other companies, while posting the same price, really were selling gasoline at a lower price.

The Automobile Club of Hartford has promised to co-operate in the investigation. The club made an independent survey a few years ago and will turn over the data secured then to the investigating committee.

MR. STECK LEADS RECOUNT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—(P)—Not taking into account 2134 contested ballots which will be passed upon later, the recount of votes in the Iowa senatorial contest today showed the following totals, with 29 counties complete:

Brookhart, Republican, 116,983; Steck, Democrat, 117,147.

PEACE IN PACIFIC IS ASSURED. REAR ADMIRAL PHELPS HOLDS

American Officer in Williamstown Institute Statement
Declares Four-Power Pact Has Ended Distrust
Between Japan and United States

By a Staff Correspondent
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 4.—A member of the general board of the United States Navy and formerly chief of staff of the United States Naval War College declares that war between Japan and the United States is unthinkable.

Rear Admiral William W. Phelps, United States Navy, addressing a conference at the Institute of Politics, added that the four-power pact of the Washington Treaty has ended mutual suspicions and absolutely assured the peace of the Pacific.

Coming from such a source, the admiral's words caused immediate interest. Lieutenant K. Shimamoto, stationed at Washington, and officer in the Japanese Navy who was present at the conference, declared afterward he was in full accord with the admiral's opinion. "Admiral Phelps is perfectly right in his view of United States-Japanese relations," he said.

Suspicion Ended
The admiral's statement follows in part: "I do not believe in any war with Japan. The Washington Treaty absolutely settled the peace of the Pacific. The four power pact agreed to at the Washington Conference, which insures our possessions, has ended suspicion."

"The commerce is gaining between the two countries. I believe that people who talk public of war between the two countries are doing a service. The Washington Conference has removed mutual fear and brought about reductions of the vast armaments."

Admiral Phelps' statement came in the middle of the discussion on limitation of armaments, concluded by General Sir Frederick Maurice, British author and soldier. Sir Frederick had been describing the Washington Armaments Treaty and Admiral Phelps had taken up the subject.

Arrangements War as Futile
Due to his official position, Admiral Phelps has recently preface all remarks at the Institute of Politics with a request to newspapermen not to quote him. On this occasion, however, he gave permission to use his words which had obviously come spontaneously. Sitting at his customary seat in the "Round Table" he delivered in forceful language his opinion of the futility of a United States-Japanese war.

In preceding the admiral's statement, Sir Frederick had discussed the results of the Washington Conference. He said that to obtain such success as was obtained there, a sense of security among the interested powers is essential, and that "agreements as to method of settling the most probable cause of dispute should precede the proposals for limitation."

Extension of Arms Pact
Without minimizing the success of the conference, he pointed out that it has limited only the size and number of battleships and the size of the cruisers. An unlimited number of the latter can still be made, while agreements regarding submarines and gas warfare are not being carried out, because the nations have not ratified them.

"The general conclusion is," said Sir Frederick, "that attempts to limit sea weapons are not a very promising line of approach in the limitation of armaments."

"A sense of security must first be established, such as existed among powers at the Washington Conference, but which does not exist in Europe today. Second, some degree of co-operation is an essential preliminary. Finally the agreement on arms limitations must be of such a character that it carries the confidence that it will be fulfilled. This is immensely easier to effect with warships, than with arms."

Nationalism in India
"The intelligent training of India in self-government is one of the necessary steps toward making the world safe for democracy," said Charles C. Batchelder, formerly United States trade commissioner in India and later acting secretary of the Interior, Philippine Islands, in the discussion on India and the British Commonwealth.

The British efforts to work out a satisfactory plan for self-government of India within the Empire, he said, "are of the greatest importance to the whole civilized world."

The awakening of nationalism has made the problem of extremely difficult, with 318,000,000 Indians ruled by an administrative force of only 6000 British, besides 63,500 in the police, and 235,652 in service, including the Indian troops in the Indian Army.

World News in Brief

Buenos Aires (AP)—Deputy Joseph Tamborini has accepted the portfolio of the Minister of Interior, succeeding Vicente C. Gallo, who resigned.

Des Moines, Ia. (AP)—Resolutions calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to refuse the petition of western railroads for an increase in freight rates were passed by the corn belt committee of farm organizations which met in session here. The committee said that agriculture is not merely asking for a "square deal" but it is fighting for a chance to exist.

Rome (AP)—Prince Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Ambassador to the United States having declined the presidency of the Italian Red Cross, it has gone to Marquis Carlo Ciano, a prominent Fascist, well known for welfare work in the Italian army.

Washington (AP)—Appointment of Paul Addison Chase, formerly state commissioner of taxes of Vermont, as liaison officer between Attorney-General John G. Sargent and the several assistant attorneys-general is announced by the Department of Justice. Mr. Chase attended Amherst College and was admitted to the bar in 1922.

Washington (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has announced the signing of a contract for a picture showing "the high spots in the evolution of labor." Paid officials of state labor federations will lecture in cities where the film is shown.

cluding the Indian troops in the Indian Army. Great resentment, he said, also has been aroused at the attitude of superiority assumed by the white race, which to the natives, especially since the war, has seemed totally unjustified. He continued:

Program of Education
"To an unprejudiced observer, the errors of the British in India, are those of omission, not of commission. There are no accusations of oppression, injustice, neglect, extortion or undue severity, except in a few individual cases. There have been high standards of honesty and conscientious administration, of patience and perseverance. This is not, however, enough for the future."

Mr. Batchelder said the British began to educate Indians more than 100 years ago but at present only 7 per cent of the population can read, and only 8-10 of 1 per cent can read English. Illiteracy blocks all progress, particularly that up from poverty. Average Bombay wages are only about 40 cents a day, and the annual per capita income in India does not exceed \$29.

Concluding, Mr. Batchelder said: "The thing classes of India demand constructive programs of primary education, sanitation and industrial and agricultural development. If the British administration cannot meet these demands it will be inevitably replaced in time by one which will at least make the attempt. The Indians have not the technical training nor the experience

At Boston Playhouses

"Successful Calamity"
Acted in Salem

The mild connivings of a gentleman who would enjoy a quiet evening at home if he could get it, and his mildly humorous means of getting it, together with subsequent effects upon his curious family, moderately occupy the talents of the American Theater group in Salem this week as Miss Clara Kummer's "A Successful Calamity." This is an amiable, polite comedy levying a little tax upon strict dramatic ability as it does upon credulity of the audience.

The play possible no subtleties as such, and early in the action the audience is enabled to become satisfactorily acquainted with the ultimate resolution of the pleasant enough plot by the happy pathos, if over-accented. "Well, you see, Sir, the poor don't get to go very often." Whatever curl is necessary to the development of the otherwise perfectly genteel and harmless incident is supplied by the two impatient suitors of the daughter of the house of Wilton, one impatient because he may be compelled to remain by his agreement and marry the frivolous young woman. The awkwardnesses which proceed from the sudden desertion of the incompetent son to go to work, the dialect speeches of the fortunate portrait painter, the excellent if absurd solemnities of the faithful family servant, these take up whatever slight there is in the slender thread of the narrative.

For the company it must be said that it does well with slight but not unassuming material. Thomas Chalmers, becoming for the week the millionaire wearing attempting to secure just one quiet evening at home with his family, lends an authority to the part of Henry Wilton. Mr. Chalmers has manner and humor and an occasional errand wit, but by his pondering the most considerable responsibility of the cast, contrives to make it not amiss to wonder why in the world the family did not rally around such an admirable parent for its own pleasure once in a while in the evening without urging.

Miss Betty Linley, voice liberally freighted with the broad, approved vowels of smart circles, her tawny hair a pleasant sight, her general demeanor eminently suitable to the part she plays has a single instant in which the power she indicates, while it exceeds in potentiality the opportunity that afforded her, is interesting forecast for what she might be expected to do with sturdier necessity.

The rest of the company, varied thoughtfully each week with the divers demands of the plays selected by Mr. McFadden, is adequate for the task in hand. In especial Harold Webster, lugubrious and heavy with the forecast for the future, fusing

World News in Brief

Danville, Pa. (AP)—Announcement of the selection of two tracts of land in the northern part of Montour County and one tract near Danville to be used as game preserves has been made by Bruce P. Yeager, state game protector. Each tract contains approximately 400 acres and will be leased for a 10-year period. It is planned to restock the preserves with various kinds of game.

Tripoli (AP)—The arrival of General Debono, recently appointed Governor of Tripoli, from Rome was the occasion of a mass demonstration of loyalty by colonial Fascists.

New York (AP)—The United States Shipping Board regards its South American route as one of its most important trade routes and will continue it, Meyer Lissner, a member of the board, says. The ships are well run, and in excellent condition, he said.

Geneva (AP)—Dr. Truman W. Brophy of Chicago was awarded the Miller prize for dental research at the opening session of the annual meeting of the International Dental Federation here.

Palermo (AP)—The Fascist Party made a clean sweep of the municipal elections here, with 9671 votes to 27,866 for the opposition. The largest number of votes obtained by any candidate on the Fascist ticket was received by Lanza Di Soles, Minister of Colonies.

In administration to enable them unaided to modernize India and will hardly be able to acquire these qualities in a generation. Hence British assistance seems necessary for many years."

Situation in Morocco
Discussing the present Rifian-French situation, Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee, London University, said that the French must prevent the Rifians from breaking through to the Atlas mountain regions, penetrating the French zone protecting the Tangiers-Fez railway and there uniting with the Atlas tribes, who are now preserving neutrality. While it is generally agreed, he said, that the first stage of French influence in Morocco has been successful, the Spanish Administration has utterly fallen down, and this reacts on the French position.

The British coal crisis was taken up by Dr. Charles K. Leith, University of Wisconsin, in the Round Table on "Recovery of Europe." Coal is the keystone of the whole British trade, he said, so that England may be justified in subsidizing it at present, and at the same time in any way subsidizing the other less fundamental industries.

Coal Trade's Importance
"Seventy-five per cent of the tonnage of British exports consists of cargo and bunker coal. Although handicapped by labor difficulties at present, British supremacy in the coal trade will reassert itself. The British coal is located near the sea, and is of high quality, particularly adapted to the export trade."

Answering Count Antonio Cippico, Fascist Senator, who recently declared British control of the Mediterranean makes Italy "a prisoner in its own sea," Dr. Leith pointed out that a quarter of the British coal trade passes through the Straits of Gibraltar, and that much of this goes to Italy.

"It is a fortunate coincidence," he said, "that the straits are in control of a nation whose commercial interests demand that they be kept open, and whose naval power is sufficiently great to keep them open."

At Boston Playhouses

"Successful Calamity"
Acted in Salem

The mild connivings of a gentleman who would enjoy a quiet evening at home if he could get it, and his mildly humorous means of getting it, together with subsequent effects upon his curious family, moderately occupy the talents of the American Theater group in Salem this week as Miss Clara Kummer's "A Successful Calamity." This is an amiable, polite comedy levying a little tax upon strict dramatic ability as it does upon credulity of the audience.

The play possible no subtleties as such, and early in the action the audience is enabled to become satisfactorily acquainted with the ultimate resolution of the pleasant enough plot by the happy pathos, if over-accented. "Well, you see, Sir, the poor don't get to go very often." Whatever curl is necessary to the development of the otherwise perfectly genteel and harmless incident is supplied by the two impatient suitors of the daughter of the house of Wilton, one impatient because he may be compelled to remain by his agreement and marry the frivolous young woman. The awkwardnesses which proceed from the sudden desertion of the incompetent son to go to work, the dialect speeches of the fortunate portrait painter, the excellent if absurd solemnities of the faithful family servant, these take up whatever slight there is in the slender thread of the narrative.

For the company it must be said that it does well with slight but not unassuming material. Thomas Chalmers, becoming for the week the millionaire wearing attempting to secure just one quiet evening at home with his family, lends an authority to the part of Henry Wilton. Mr. Chalmers has manner and humor and an occasional errand wit, but by his pondering the most considerable responsibility of the cast, contrives to make it not amiss to wonder why in the world the family did not rally around such an admirable parent for its own pleasure once in a while in the evening without urging.

Miss Betty Linley, voice liberally freighted with the broad, approved vowels of smart circles, her tawny hair a pleasant sight, her general demeanor eminently suitable to the part she plays has a single instant in which the power she indicates, while it exceeds in potentiality the opportunity that afforded her, is interesting forecast for what she might be expected to do with sturdier necessity.

The rest of the company, varied thoughtfully each week with the divers demands of the plays selected by Mr. McFadden, is adequate for the task in hand. In especial Harold Webster, lugubrious and heavy with the forecast for the future, fusing

World News in Brief

Danville, Pa. (AP)—Announcement of the selection of two tracts of land in the northern part of Montour County and one tract near Danville to be used as game preserves has been made by Bruce P. Yeager, state game protector. Each tract contains approximately 400 acres and will be leased for a 10-year period. It is planned to restock the preserves with various kinds of game.

Tripoli (AP)—The arrival of General Debono, recently appointed Governor of Tripoli, from Rome was the occasion of a mass demonstration of loyalty by colonial Fascists.

New York (AP)—The United States Shipping Board regards its South American route as one of its most important trade routes and will continue it, Meyer Lissner, a member of the board, says. The ships are well run, and in excellent condition, he said.

Geneva (AP)—Dr. Truman W. Brophy of Chicago was awarded the Miller prize for dental research at the opening session of the annual meeting of the International Dental Federation here.

Palermo (AP)—The Fascist Party made a clean sweep of the municipal elections here, with 9671 votes to 27,866 for the opposition. The largest number of votes obtained by any candidate on the Fascist ticket was received by Lanza Di Soles, Minister of Colonies.



St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Special Correspondence

SOME 50 boys, bound for a Y. M. C. A. Older Boys' Conference, arrived at Rutland, Vt. at 2:15 in the morning. The train was hours late. The boys were travel-worn and hungry, and the weather was stormy and biting cold. Homes could not open at that time to receive them.

Among other passengers was a huge figure, well above six feet and proportionately built—a man well-known to Vermonters, but to the boys just another traveler. Says the St. Johnsbury Republican:

"The big fellow-traveler asked a question of the leader, and an invitation was extended to the cold, hungry lads to gather around the counter in the railroad restaurant. The food was warm and appetizing. The stranger disappeared after finishing arrangements for his guests to eat heartily."

"Not until members of the Rutland welcoming committee arrived did the boys know whose guests they had been. 'That's John G. Sargent,' they were told. 'He knows, boys, and he's the best lawyer in Vermont.'"

A few days later the boys read in the newspapers that their big host had been appointed Attorney-General of the United States by President Coolidge.

Savannah, Ga.
Special Correspondence

TWO characteristics often prominently manifested in the Negro race are faithfulness and devotion to their employers and white friends.

The following incident will serve as a proof: A Negro porter employed in a bank in this city had been the recipient of many kindnesses at the hands of a young white man who held the position of treasurer of the bank.

This young man passed on, but on the birthday anniversary of the benefactor the Negro came to the home of the family with a floral offering as evidence of the high esteem he cherished for his white friend.

This Negro has not failed once in the 34 years that have since passed to call at the home on the anniversary above referred to, bringing to the relatives a token—it is either a plant, or a bouquet of flowers.

"Every year," he says, "I begin to save up my pennies so that I can buy flowers for the next time."

PASSPORT BUREAU GETS 557 REQUESTS

New Boston Office Offers 72-Hour Service

During the month that it has been in operation, the Passport Bureau of the United States Department of State, which is established in the Customs House, Boston, has received 557 applications for passports, most of which came from Boston and vicinity. The applications were forwarded to Washington. Seventy-two hour service is given to all who apply at the Boston bureau, as contrasted with the 10-day service which applicants for passports formerly received.

In emergency cases, the bureau will telephone or telegraph to Washington at the expense of the applicant, and passports may be obtained in a very short time. On Saturday a Boston woman applied for a passport, and told the officers that she had to sail for Europe on the Samaria Monday. In a few minutes the Washington office had given consent, and the passport was in her hands. Ninety lifts the whole structure during the brief sequence in which she figures as an estranged wife. "Welcome Home," a film version made by James Cruze from the comedy by Ferber and Connelly called "Milk," is the other long picture on the Penway bill. Lois Wilson and Warner Baxter have the leads in a homey domestic anecdote, told with much detail of pathos and humor of a young couple who try to make a place in their flat for the husband's father. He finally discovers a home more to his taste where cronies of his own sort gather. There are brief news and comedy reels, and orchestral and organ music.

"Rose-Marie," spectacular musical play continues indefinitely at the Majestic Theater.

BAN ON NIGHT PARKING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4. (Special)—Owners of automobiles who use the city streets for all night parking purposes will be checked by the chief of police. He has instructed patrolmen to trace the ownership of all cars parked in the streets all night, and order them removed. Repetitions of the offense will be prosecuted as a violation of the city ordinances. Hundreds of automobile owners have made a practice of leaving their machines in the streets all night in all sections of the city.

NEW YORK INDUSTRY RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A new record for industrial production was made in New York City in 1923, according to an announcement by the Merchants' Association here yesterday. Total production amounted to \$5,349,077,000.

The city's products were made by 579,005 wage earners employed in 27,493 factories. As there were 10,176,750 persons engaged in all factories of the country, those working in New York City's factories equalled 6.6 per cent of the total. Clothing heads the list of New York City products, having a value

lows, Attorney-General of Maine, directors.

Colonel Ross is the son of the late John Ross of Bangor, prominent timberland owner and operator, and has been prominently known in business and politics. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1901, was colonel of the staff of Governor Cobb and a member of the Executive Council in the Fernald Administration.

Mr. Tefft is a member of Tefft, Halsey & Co., New York City, and has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1902 and of its governing committee since 1912. He is a trustee of the Manhattan Savings Institute and director of several institutions. Mr. Tefft is a Yale graduate and Colonel Ross a graduate of Harvard. Colonel Ross will serve as publisher of the Commercial and Oliver L. Hall as managing editor.

Steamship Brings Holiday Toys

First Consignment for 1925 Season Reaches Charlestown Docks

The first consignment of holiday toys for the 1925 season is being unloaded from the Dutch steamer Grootendyk at the Mystic Docks, Charlestown. Fifty-eight cases of toys are for individual importers, and one consignment of 132 cases is contracted for by a large five and ten cent store.

The Grootendyk also carried 52 cases of candles, 21 cases of tree ornaments, 4 cases of toy trees, and a large variety of other goods.

From now on, all freight ships from Rotterdam, Hamburg, or Bremen are expected to have consignments of toys among their cargoes.

SCOPES POST SOUGHT BY 65 APPLICANTS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4. (Special)—A successor to John T. Scopes as science teacher in the Rhea Central High School will be selected at a meeting of the school board in Dayton Friday, Aug. 7. Sixty-five applications for the job have been received.

F. E. Robinson, chairman of the school board and owner of the drug store where the evolution case started, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Scopes will not be re-elected. "Scopes told us that he does not expect to teach next year," said Mr. Robinson. "He has several offers which he is considering, and also indicated that he probably will enter college for another year."

RAIL PENSION PLANS CALLED UNIMPORTANT

Head of Union Testifies in Wage Arbitration

The blue uniform workers of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company do not regard as important to them the plan whereby the company allows them a pension when they reach a certain age, and also provides for their insurance.

The foregoing position was taken by J. H. Machado, president of the Fall River local of the street car men's union and a member of the joint conference of that organization, when he testified in the hearings being held in the State House before an arbitration board on the question of wages and working conditions for the next year.

Mr. Machado was questioned by Arthur C. Wadleigh, chairman of the Eastern Massachusetts public trustees, who is also acting as counsel for the company. Mr. Wadleigh introduced the evidence relative to pension and insurance to offset the argument of the men that they are underpaid. Mr. Machado said he was not interested in the pension system or insurance protection and he relieved his fellow workers felt the same.

NEW WISCONSIN CANDIDATE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4. (AP)—The fifth Republican candidate to enter the race for the seat in the United States Senate in succession to Robert M. La Follette is Wallace Ingalls of Racine, a state Assemblyman and strong supporter of the Coolidge Administration. Mr. Ingalls announced his candidacy subject to endorsement by the state Republican convention which meets in Oshkosh Aug. 13.

MR. CRESSON HONORED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4. (Special)—William Penn Cresson, diplomat and author, has been elected president of the Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge, one of the oldest and most prominent societies of its kind in this country. He succeeds Alexander Sedgwick, resigned. Mr. Cresson retired in 1917 while secretary of the legation at Lisbon.

Lodges—Clubs—Sunday School Classes ENJOY A DAY'S OUTING TO PROVINCETOWN

Pilgrims' First Landing
S. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD SAILS From Long Wharf, foot of State St., at 9:30 Daily in clock Sundays and Holidays. Fr. 6, T. 42 Round Trip—\$1.75 One Way. MFSH—Refreshments—Stationery.

BURRILL'S

Tooth Powder or Tooth Paste

will keep your teeth in perfect condition.

USE BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

BANGOR NEWSPAPER HAS NEW OWNERS

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 4. (AP)—The Bangor Daily Commercial announced today that it has changed ownership and management. Col. Harry F. Ross of Bangor, and Erastus T. Tefft, of New York, having purchased the stock of the J. P. Bass Publishing Company.

Officers chosen at a meeting of the corporation are Harry F. Ross, president and treasurer; Harry F. Ross, Erastus T. Tefft, Oliver L. Hall, Frank L. Bass and Raymond Fel-

BEER MAY PAY BRITISH SUBSIDY

Churchill Said to Be Considering Larger Tax to Meet Miners' Wages

LONDON, Aug. 4. (AP)—That beer be made to pay the cost of the Government's promised subsidy to coal mines is a suggestion that is being discussed in political quarters. It is reported that Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is considering the question of an increased tax on beer which would enrich the Exchequer to the extent of £20,000,000 sterling a year on the basis of the country's present consumption.

The incidence of a popular bank holiday today did not prevent a continuance of adverse criticism of Prime Minister Baldwin's so-called surrender to the Trade Unionists in the coal miners' dispute.

A curious feature of the situation has been the sudden growth in the amount of criticism of the hasty reformation of the gold standard as the

main cause for the slump in the coal industry.

Mr. Churchill and the other Treasury officials are said to be finding a great difficulty in drafting the details regulating the subsidy to the mines, which was only hurriedly outlined at the last moment to avoid a stoppage of work.

DUNMOW, England, Aug. 4. (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister, in a speech here commenting on what he termed the Government's surrender to the coal miners, declared the Government had come to a sound conclusion "by a way abominably bad."

Mr. MacDonald said the Government had handed over at least the appearance of a victory "to the very forces that same socialism felt to be probably its greatest enemy, and in fact and in substance, by its general policy had sided with the wildest Bolshevism."

Y. P. C. U. BEGINS BEACH SESSION

FERRY BEACH, Me., Aug. 4. (AP)—The New England branch of the National Young Peoples' Christian Union has opened its summer session here with large classes in attendance. The forenoons are devoted to Bible study and the afternoons to recreation.

FIRST FLEET SECTION LEAVES MELBOURNE

Main Body, With Flagship, Will Sail on Thursday

MELBOURNE, Aug. 4. (AP)—The first departures of units of the visiting fleet occurred today when several light cruisers sailed for Hobart, Tas. The main fleet, including the Seattle, the flagship of Admiral Robert E. Coontz, and three battleships, is scheduled to leave on Thursday. Although the people of Melbourne, who have been entertaining the officers and men of the United States fleet since July 23, asked that the visit of the fleet be extended a few days, they were told that such an extension was impossible.

Five thousand Melbournites attended the official reception given by Admiral Robert E. Coontz last night aboard three warships, the Pennsylvania, the Oklahoma and the Nevada. During the same hours the Australian Natives Association tendered a social party to the officers and sailors.

To understand why U. S. Royal Balloons are known as "the Balloon Tire Principle at its Best," consider these facts—

THE comfort you get out of balloon tires depends on how soft you can run them with safety to the tires.

This is because their flat "Low-Pressure Tread" distributes the weight over a greater tread area than the ordinary round tread.

U. S. Royal Balloons are built in strict accordance with the original conception of balloon tire cushioning—true low air pressure.

The entire surface of the tread comes in contact with the road.

They can be run at pressures which actually give you the comfort you expect from a balloon tire.

The tire itself is built of the famous Latextreated Web Cord, which gives the maximum strength and maximum flexibility so essential to balloon cushioning.

They do not have to be over-inflated to save them from early, uneven and disfiguring tread wear.

Put U. S. Royal Balloons on your car and enjoy the comfort of riding on genuine low air pressure.

United States Rubber Company

U.S. Royal True Low Pressure Balloons

with the New Flat "LOW-PRESSURE TREAD" and built of Latex-treated Web Cord



United States Tires are Good Tires



NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO. LYNN, MASS.

Sorrel Salad and Wild Mustard With Chicory May Grace Menus

Field Station of Massachusetts Agricultural College at
Waltham Experimenting on New Combinations
for New England Food Products

"Oh, do take another spoonful of the sorrel salad," and "No, I think I'll have some wild mustard with a dash of chicory," may become common phrases in dinner table conversation if the experiments of those in charge of the Market Garden Field Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Waltham work out as expected.

The proposition is not half so imaginative as it sounds, for actual experiment shows that sorrel, wild mustard, chicory, dandelion, salady, romaine, celeriac, purslane, artichoke, akra, kohlrabi, orach, cardoon, fennel, make possible eating when judiciously prepared and combined with one another.

The purpose of these experiments at the station is to develop new vegetables, and introduce them to the public.

For instance, some spinach or Swiss chard greens are twice as tasty when a little bit of sorrel is added, and a salad is delicious when one of the lettuce leaves is not lettuce at all, but wild mustard.

Reviving Memories

Most people remember sorrel as a sour weed, munched only in the fields by a small boy seeking what he may devour but is not ingenious housewife will be putting a few of its spade-shaped leaves in a salad here, or some greens there, to revive boyhood's happy days in the memory of the man of the house.

Chicory, a root vegetable with an unfortunate reputation, is raised, blanched and then eaten like any root vegetable. Sometimes it is known as witloof.

Artichokes, familiar enough to southern Europeans as a conical, asterlike vegetable, are being raised, and the gardeners hope to extend their popularity.

The dandelion, a sort of sweet potato, is an attractive vegetable, and may be raised in northern climates. Salsify, or oryster plant, is not sufficiently appreciated, in the opinion of Paul W. Dempsey, superintendent of the station. It is a root vegetable and, after the skin has been scraped off and the vegetable fried in butter, it tastes more oysterlike than the crustacean itself.

Use of Mustard Leaf

Romaine is like lettuce, but it is most appetizing when eaten along with a mustard leaf or two. In fact, general advice given at the station is to include a mustard leaf in many salads. It will give a flavor exactly like mustard, but will be fresher, more natural and tasty.

Other vegetables which are being raised at the station, and which the gardeners wish to popularize are: Orach, or mountain spinach, is a French vegetable, and its seeds had to be imported. Eaten with Swiss chard, it makes an original dish of greens.

The mung bean is raised, sprouted and used in chop suey or salads. Kohlrabi resembles a cross between a cabbage and a turnip, if this were possible. It is about the size of a tennis ball, and has a distinctive flavor.

Celeriac is a turnip-rooted celery, and combines the flavor of both vegetables. It is, as well, a vegetable which keeps excellently through the winter, and is about the size of an average rutabaga.

Fennel, or Florence fennel, grows an enlarged bulb just at the ground. Like celery, it is bleached, and the bulb is eaten. There are many other vegetables and roots being cultivated at the station. Some of them are familiar to all, but have seldom been thought of as food; others are new importations. As soon as their practicability is established, a committee will be made to establish their attractiveness with the local public.

Iceberg Lettuce a Favorite

Iceberg lettuce, which is imported from California, has, as shoppers know, almost driven the local product from the market. Three or four years ago 25 cars were imported to Boston during the winter; last year from 3000 to 4000 came in. Experts at the Market Garden Field Station are developing a new strain of lettuce which may be grown locally in greenhouses to compete successfully with iceberg lettuce. It will have a tight head and large frame which are typical of the California variety, and will have the advantage of freshness.

For those who become impatient as the local green corn season approaches, the gardeners are trying to develop an early ripening variety, in order that the entire season may be advanced a couple of weeks. The best corn is put in a refrigerator at 50 degrees, and the kernels that germinate are saved. Finally, by a selective process extending over several years, a hardier variety is developed.

Problems of Marketing
Not only is the field station interested in experiment with the growing of vegetables, but it is closely connected with problems involved in their marketing. Prof. Ray M. Koon, director of the station, is associated with the Boston Market Gardeners' Association, and was one of the committee which recently drew up a list

of specifications prescribing the standard in vegetables.

In the past, the Boston market has had no standard, so naturally when western or southern vegetables which were carefully graded, and exactly what they purported to be, were placed in competition with local products, the graded, guaranteed vegetables won. It is now the purpose of Boston gardeners to establish high individual standards, and so, a new brand of vegetables, the "Vita Vegetables," is being placed on the market. They are the best that can be produced, and are graded in accordance with an explicit standard.

Experimenting in Many Lines

Experimenting in many lines is being carried on at the field station. The station was established in Lexington in 1917, and was moved to Waltham last year. Prof. V. A. Tiedens has charge of plant breeding. Prof. E. F. Guba is experimenting in plant pathology. Prof. W. D. Whitcomb is entomologist and Paul W. Dempsey is superintendent. Work is done under supervision of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The annual field meeting of the department of vegetable gardening of the college will be held on Aug. 5 at the station. Demonstrations, experiments, tests and exhibits will be held. Over 1000 are expected to attend. The station is located at 240 Beaver Street, between Waltham and Waverley.

NEW B. & M. BUS
LINES STARTING

New Hampshire Commission
Grants Permits—Massachusetts to Stand

Operation of motor coaches on lines in New Hampshire which have been authorized by the Public Service Commission will be started at once by the Boston & Maine Transportation Company with the inauguration of a new service between Plymouth and Lincoln. A few days ago the New Hampshire commission granted authority to conduct this and two other lines.

Lines from Concord to Newports along Lake Umbagog, and between Franklin and Bristol with a possible extension to Newfound Lake, will be opened soon. The first two lines are established as seasonal operations to supplement train service. The third line, between Franklin and Bristol may displace the present unprofitable train service. It is announced at the Boston & Maine Railroad office.

Rail Loss of Revenue

Calling attention to the annual loss of \$600 in passenger revenue on the Bristol branch, the Public Service Commission, says in the report granting authority to operate buses that the falling off in railroad ticket sales means that people are traveling in some other way. The growth in automobile traffic is cited, and it is added: "It cannot be expected that the railroad will continue to furnish train service that the people do not use."

Permits have been granted three lines to run between Brockton and Boston by the Brockton Board of Aldermen. The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has applied for the exclusive privilege, but the American Coach Company and the Boston & Providence Motor Coach Company were likewise authorized. The board also voted to require the posting of a liability bond of \$2500 for each taxicab operated in the city.

No Special Session

Governor Fuller has declined to call a special session of the Legislature to consider suspension of the new motor bus law which requires that each operating company shall obtain permits from town or city authorities, and the state commission.

Pure Olive Oil

Free of all animal substances, for cooking, for all cleaning purposes, 16¢ per cake or 3/4 box. Special pure Bath Salts 2/3, 3/4 bottle. CERNOLINE, Ltd., 21 Gordon Square, Piccadilly Circus, London, Eng.

ARCHITECTURAL DECORATOR

Pilgrimage Plaster, Modern Plaster, Carving, Joinery, Reproduction of Period Work a Specialty.

F. W. CLIFFORD

Dorset Place, W. 1, England

T. E. DAVIDSON, SON & SHERWOOD

ARCHITECTS. 14 RECTORY DRIVE, GOSPORT. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND 10 CHURCH CROSS, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Regd. Trade Mark

"OSILITE"

THE BEST HARD VULCANIZED FIBRE TRUNKS & CASES

H. J. CAVE & SONS

81 New Cavendish Street, LONDON, W. 1, England

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THOMAS SMITH

Specializing in Old & New Violins and Cellos

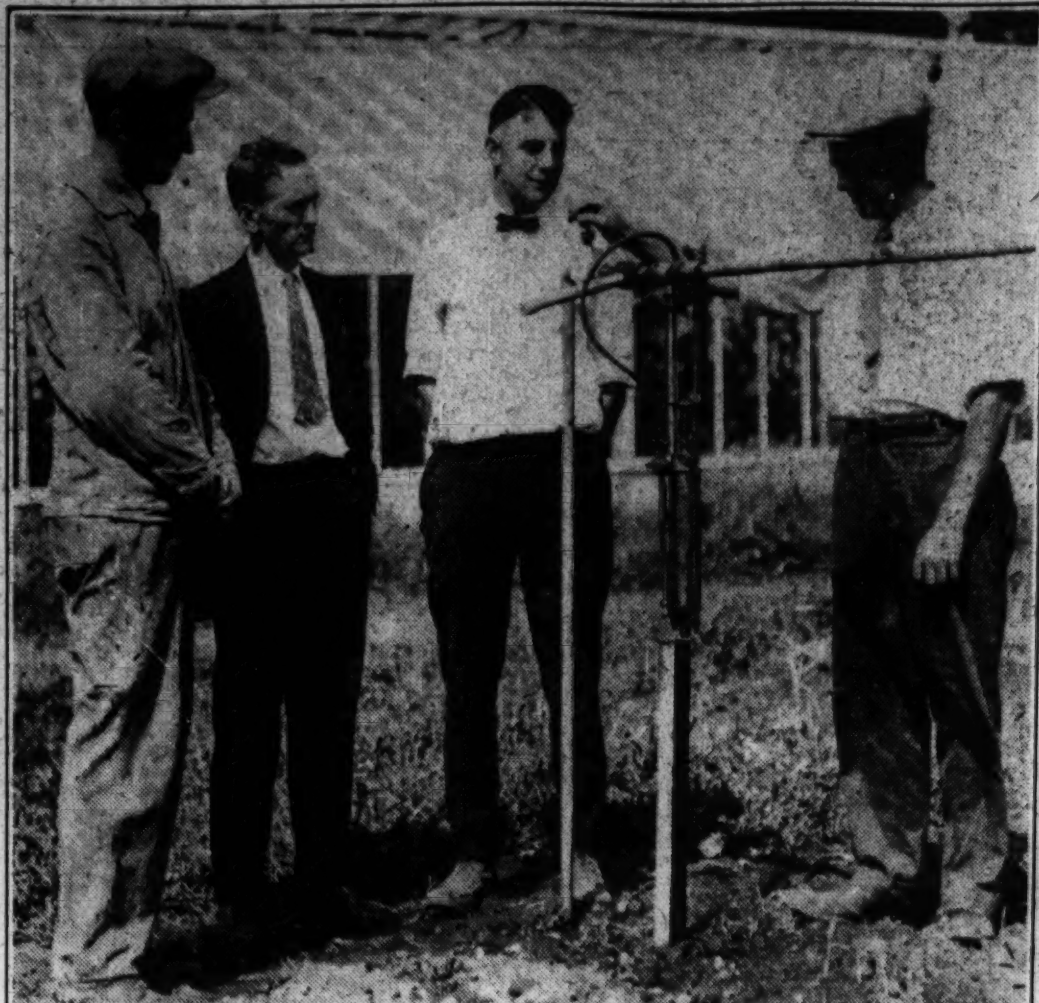
Box by eminent makers. Guaranteed strings.

The "THOMAS SMITH" name

Enquiries invited.

183 Sherlock St., Birmingham, England

Testing Rotary Pump for Garden Irrigation



Members of Massachusetts Agricultural College Staff at Market Garden Field Station at Waltham. Left to Right—Prof. E. F. Guba, Plant Pathologist; Prof. R. M. Koon, Director of the Station; Prof. W. D. Whitcomb, Entomologist; Paul W. Dempsey, Superintendent.

NEW B. & M. BUS LINES STARTING

New Hampshire Commission
Grants Permits—Massachusetts to Stand

Operation of motor coaches on lines in New Hampshire which have been authorized by the Public Service Commission will be started at once by the Boston & Maine Transportation Company with the inauguration of a new service between Plymouth and Lincoln. A few days ago the New Hampshire commission granted authority to conduct this and two other lines.

Lines from Concord to Newports along Lake Umbagog, and between Franklin and Bristol with a possible extension to Newfound Lake, will be opened soon. The first two lines are established as seasonal operations to supplement train service. The third line, between Franklin and Bristol may displace the present unprofitable train service. It is announced at the Boston & Maine Railroad office.

Rail Loss of Revenue

Calling attention to the annual loss of \$600 in passenger revenue on the Bristol branch, the Public Service Commission, says in the report granting authority to operate buses that the falling off in railroad ticket sales means that people are traveling in some other way. The growth in automobile traffic is cited, and it is added: "It cannot be expected that the railroad will continue to furnish train service that the people do not use."

Permits have been granted three lines to run between Brockton and Boston by the Brockton Board of Aldermen. The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has applied for the exclusive privilege, but the American Coach Company and the Boston & Providence Motor Coach Company were likewise authorized. The board also voted to require the posting of a liability bond of \$2500 for each taxicab operated in the city.

No Special Session

Governor Fuller has declined to call a special session of the Legislature to consider suspension of the new motor bus law which requires that each operating company shall obtain permits from town or city authorities, and the state commission.

Pure Olive Oil

Free of all animal substances, for cooking, for all cleaning purposes, 16¢ per cake or 3/4 box. Special pure Bath Salts 2/3, 3/4 bottle. CERNOLINE, Ltd., 21 Gordon Square, Piccadilly Circus, London, Eng.

ARCHITECTURAL DECORATOR

Pilgrimage Plaster, Modern Plaster, Carving, Joinery, Reproduction of Period Work a Specialty.

F. W. CLIFFORD

Dorset Place, W. 1, England

T. E. DAVIDSON, SON & SHERWOOD

ARCHITECTS. 14 RECTORY DRIVE, GOSPORT. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND 10 CHURCH CROSS, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Regd. Trade Mark

"OSILITE"

THE BEST HARD VULCANIZED FIBRE TRUNKS & CASES

H. J. CAVE & SONS

81 New Cavendish Street, LONDON, W. 1, England

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THOMAS SMITH

Specializing in Old & New Violins and Cellos

Box by eminent makers. Guaranteed strings.

The "THOMAS SMITH" name

Enquiries invited.

183 Sherlock St., Birmingham, England

CITY ELECTION RULES OUTLINED

State Law Controls Dates
of Petitions of Candidates,
Commissioners Show

Members of the Board of Election Commissioners of Boston state to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there seems to be misunderstanding on the part of some Boston citizens concerning the taking out and filing of nomination papers for Mayor, School Committee, and City Council, all of which positions are to be voted for at the municipal election on Nov. 3. The state laws regulate the city elections, these men said.

Nomination papers, upon which registered citizens sign their names for candidates whom they desire to be placed on the ballot for offices, are to be taken out until Sept. 30. These papers, signed by the requisite number of registered, qualified voters, must be returned to the Board of Election Commissioners not later than 5 p. m., Oct. 13. This is a period of 14 days in which aspirants for election in Boston may obtain signatures.

Board Follows Law

"The law fixes these dates," said one election commissioner. "This board has nothing at all to do with it. The Acts of 1921, Chapter 288, state just when nomination papers for Boston elections may be taken out and when they must be returned. Candidates for the office of Mayor of Boston must have 3000 certified."

W. H. LAWSON

Grocer and Provision

Merchant

"IRISH & WILTSHIRE HOUSE"

401 Oldham Road, Rochdale, Eng.

Orders Collected and Delivered

A REAL SERVICE

THE S. L. DRY CLEANING

& DYEING SERVICE

Empire House, 2 Thurloe Place

London, S. W. 1, England

All descriptions of Personal Garments and Household Furnishings thoroughly Dry Cleaned and returned to you in 4 days. Daily collection and delivery in West End District.

Works: Old Town, Chatham, S. W. 4

Telephone: Battersea 354

EDGAR BURTON

for Wide-Fitting, Comfortable

Footwear

Cushion Tread

Personal Attention Always

129 Hammersmith Road

London, W. 14, Eng.

'GLENMOOR' TWEED

Wonderful Value in a Fine Quality

Tweed

A durable cloth of 100% pure wool. For country wear, sports, school clothing, and all hard wearing purposes. Any length sent Post Free.

60 Depts. John Dyer 60 Depts.

SOUTHERN STAINES ENGLAND

Write for Free Patterns

21. FEB. YARD

By Appointment ESTABLISHED 1750

Cleaners

Dyers

DAVIS & SON

Cleaning by French process. Expert Attention.

Please Us to Collect.

37 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W. 1, ENG.

Telephone: Gerrard 1282

JAPANESE RACE ORIGIN DEBATED

Eminent Scholar Refutes
"Malay School"—Favors
Mongol Theory

TOKYO, July 10.—Emphatic disagreement with the theory that the Japanese race originally came to its present home from the islands of the southern Pacific is expressed by Dr. Kyuzo Torii, formerly a professor in Tokyo Imperial University and considered this country's foremost anthropologist and archaeologist. The question of the origin of the Japanese race has never been settled to the satisfaction of natural scientists, but of recent years the debate on the matter has waxed voluminous and warm. One school holds that the principal racial strain of the Japanese today, whom all admit are something of a mixture, is the Malay-Indonesian; the other school looks to the Mongols of northern Asiatic continent as the chief of ancestors.

The "South Seas School," as it might be called, finds its most voluminous champion in an English professor here, Dr. A. Neville J. Whyman, whose theories were presented in a lecture before the Asiatic Society of Japan, a summary of which was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 3 of this year. Dr. Whyman rests his belief on the affinity between the Japanese and the South Sea Islanders in linguistics, architecture and myths and legends.

Dr. Torii, who holds such views to be erroneous, believes this to be the wrong method of approach. In an interview granted the Japan Advertiser, of Tokyo, he says that "unless one can thoroughly understand Japanese records and the culture of the prehistoric age, the comprehensive study of the Japanese people is impossible."

"Formerly," concludes Dr. Torii, "it was generally believed that the Japanese race had no stone age, but that it was already in the age of bronze when migration to Japan began. As a matter of fact, however, many implements of the Stone Age have been unearthed in this country, and they are similar to those found in the northern countries of Asia, such as Korea, Manchuria and Siberia. There were tribes living on these islands before the prehistoric and the protohistoric ages who used bronze instruments. The designs on copper drums which have been unearthed in Chu-ku, Shikoku, Tokaido and Kaga are similar to those which have been found in Yunnan, Indo-China and Siam. There is a great deal of evidence pointing to the copper drums which have been unearthed in the evidence points rather to Korea, Manchuria and Siberia."

"The Home of the RENOVATION TRADE" Pure cleaned, altered & repaired by best of skilled workmen at lowest charges. Inventor & Sole Master of the Jimsu Union Most Profitable Price List free.

ARTHUR PERRY

Patent, 18 Great Marlborough St., Regent St., London, W. 1, England.

Ext. 1884 Phone: Gerrard 2387

J. W. SYKES LTD.

Musical Sellers and Musical Instruments Dealers

"All That Is Best in Music"

Complete Sets of Jass Outfits from 18/6

Agents for "His Master's Voice" Gramophones

Importers of Records of Christian Science Hymns

22 Albion Place, Leeds, England

E. HINDE

Ladies' Hairdresser

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Requisites

Shaving Soaps, Safety Razor Blades, etc.

108 Yorkhill St., Rochdale, Eng.

Hours of Business: Tuesdays 9 to 1-6

Telephone No. 1507.

K. L. BLOOMFIELD Ltd.

Wholesale Manufacturers of

Day and

Evening Gowns

88 Gt. Portland Street,

(Oxford Circuit), London, W. 1, Eng.

Foot Comfort

in Stylish Shoes

Charles H. Baber

304-306 Regent St., London, W. 1, Eng.

Opposite the Polytechnic

Mr. Charles H. Baber, formerly Managing Director of Baber, Ltd., 409 Regent St., will be pleased to supervise fitting as before. A number of his old assistants are helping him.

CHARLES H. BABER, Ltd.

Founded at Chiswick in 1790 by Thomas Adamson

T. H. ADAMSON & SONS

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

DECORATORS

STONE AND MARBLE MASONS

129 & 145 HIGH STREET, PUTNEY, S. W. 15, LONDON, ENGLAND

Telephone Putney 45.

Ben Cox & Sons

Manufacturers of

Umbrellas . . .

Walking Canes

Seat Sticks . . .

411 Oxford Street

London, W. 1, England

'Hiking' on Mountain and Road Gaining in White Mountains

Climbers Explore Hidden Regions, Open Trails, and
Build Huts—Boston Man Sleeps Under Open Sky
and in Caves During Vacation Trip

WARREN, N. H., Aug. 4 (AP)—The man with the pack on his back trudging along the road or scrambling up the hill and mountain trails is so far from extinct in the White Mountains that his numbers are increasing yearly. The daily surge of motor cars through the mountain highways during the summer is no index to the true mountain lovers—those who are not content with the fleeting glimpses from a rushing automobile of peak and dome and wooded spur of lake and stream, but who are intent on exploring the hidden beauties of the region.

The Appalachian Mountain Club adds each year to its thousands of members who not only climb the mountains but perform a public service by opening and maintaining many trails and building shelter huts for hikers on the remote heights. There are many local clubs of mountain enthusiasts who do a similar work. The inclusion of a large part of the district in the White Mountain National Forest has resulted in additional opening up of hitherto almost inaccessible places.

Here at the western end of the White Mountains the climbers are not so numerous as in the more frequented regions of the Presidential Range and the Franconia Range. There are many, however, who go up the Glencoff trail to the summit of Mount Moosilauke, one of the outstanding mountains of the State and commanding a view considered by many to be the finest in the whole region by reason of its position near the Connecticut valley which gives it an outlook not only over the White Mountains but also along the whole range of the Green Mountains of Vermont.

There are others who follow the Dartmouth Outing Club trail among the lesser peaks of this section. Still others, who combine trout fishing with hiking and climbing, wander along the numerous spring water streams and particularly the Baker River, which rises in a huge ravine on the side of Moosilauke and rushes turbulently through a bed of solid rock with deep and broad pools and curious potholes where boulders whirled about by the swift current have cut deep round basins into the ledge.

A Summer Outing

One Boston man spent a two weeks' vacation, this summer camping, hiking and fishing in this vicinity. Every night he slept under the open sky, finding shelter from the occasional thunder storms in caves along the river. He carried on his back all the necessary food except the trout he caught each day, the berries which he found in the pastures and by the roadside and the mushrooms which are plentiful in the woods. Stone fireplaces beside the streams were supplemented in wet weather by a tiny alcohol stove. Fir and spruce boughs provided a comfortable bed.

In a chance encounter one day with a national forest ranger, this hiker learned of some of the things being done to develop the region. He was informed that a big tract sloping down from Mount Carr, a great natural forest ranger, this hiker learned of some of the things being done to develop the region. He was informed that a big tract sloping down from Mount Carr, a great natural forest ranger, this hiker learned of some of the things being done to develop the region.

FOR EXCELLENT MEAT SERVICE

you are recommended to shop

at HAMMETT'S

80-82 SLOANE SQUARE, 67 Kings Road, Chelsea.

BRISTOL—12, 13 & 49 Atlantic Road.

HERNE HILL—71 Dulwich Road.

WEST NORWOOD—175

Theatrical News of the World

Shakespeare in London Schools
—A Talk With Ben Greet

Special from Monitor Bureau

BECAUSE the work is quiet and unostentatiously done, the public is not fully aware how many thousands of London school children are now being given opportunity to see Shakespeare's plays well acted upon a stage. Such, however, is the fact, and the fact is that, principally, London, over the reception and execution of this valuable work are Stewart Headlam, formerly chairman of the education committee of the London County Council, and that fine Shakespearean actor, Ben Greet, whose company is now playing—as an experiment—old English comedy and Shakespeare, at the Regent Street Polytechnic, London. There, in that center of many activities, had a talk with the actor-manager about his work, prior to the rise of the curtain upon a matinee of "The School for Scandal."

"How did you come to be Shakespearean actor, and to do the work that you are doing now?"

"Well," said Mr. Greet, "it is a long story; but, briefly, what happened was this. When—though already possessing some experience as a Shakespearean actor—I was still very young in my profession, my agent obtained for me an engagement to play the Apothecary in 'Romeo and Juliet' at the Lyceum, under Mary Anderson, in 1883."

"Everyman"

"A year later I went to the Haymarket. After two or three years of 'silly-ass' parts, feeling the need for more solid and less ephemeral work, I turned my energies again to Elizabethan drama, starting in 1886 my agent's plays, which I have continued ever since. Besides Shakespeare I interested myself in the morality, 'Everyman,' which William Poel had revived, for the Elizabethan Stage Society, and in which I worked with him at the Imperial, Westminster, in 1902. Subsequently I took the play to America, where its success caused quite a renaissance to the theater of that country. My American experiences are being written in book form."

"I stayed some 12 years in America, returning to England in 1914, when I went straight to the Old Vic, to give what help I could to Miss Baylis at the one theater my parents had forbidden me in my early theater-going days. Then came those trying years, when that playhouse, now so prosperous, was struggling for existence and receiving about as many blows as bank notes. However, Miss Baylis and I stuck to it, I became producer there, putting on 24 Shakespearean plays and 15 others, and overcoming great difficulties as best I might."

"Saiders Wells"

"I foresaw that the work would increase, and pointed out at the time to Miss Baylis that we ought, if possible, to acquire Saiders Wells Theater so that we could work the two houses together and economize time and labor by the exchange of companies. So that idea, you see, is not quite so novel as some people suppose. Saiders Wells Theater was then in a ruinous condition. When I saw it about that time, I found a burst water-pipe emptying itself over an already flooded stage, and in the building going equally to decay. A revue-producer named Rolfe took the theater over and started to repair it, but he came to grief financially, and the famous old building is now, I think, in nearly as deplorable a condition as before."

"And how did you come to begin your Shakespearean work for the children?"

"Well, long before the Old Vic days, Mr. Headlam had been working on behalf of the London school children in such matters as the provision of boots and of breakfasts, and it was in 1898 that he proposed my giving plays to the schools in the town halls of London. During my absence in America these were continued by Mr. Poel. When I returned to London my voluntary work at the Vic, caused Mr. Headlam to be interested, and through his influence with the London County Council

all thousands of the south side children marched into the Vic every week for two years. Finally the work became so immense that I had to devote myself entirely to it. In 1915, at the London County



BEN GREET

Council's request, I began to tackle the problem of giving Shakespeare to the schools all over London. The children, let me add, enormously enjoy and greatly benefit by these performances. When the grant was withdrawn, I found myself practically stranded for dates, six other Shakespearean companies having formed themselves meanwhile; so since then I have devoted myself to giving plays in odd corners—like the Polytechnic management. I must tell you, wishing to extend the usefulness of the institution by including the acted as well as the screen play in their programs. I have also been doing similar work in all the big public schools. This is a very delightful and illuminating task, and I don't mind how long I continue at it."

"Quite soon I intend to make tracks for France, Belgium, Italy and possibly Germany also, where they seem to want to see us. Meanwhile we need, and shall be grateful for, all the help and encouragement our English friends can give us, whether by direct active support, or through the press. Now I must go to my matinee."

Bebe Daniels in
a New Photoplay

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Rialto Theater, "Wild, Wild Susan," a pictureization of a story by Stewart Headlam, directed by Edward Sutherland.

Bebe Daniels' newest picture shows how difficult it must be to supply her sparkling personality with suitable story material, for "Wild, Wild Susan" is forced and artificial throughout and even lacks enough humor to recommend it. While Miss Daniels' numerous following will

doubtless enjoy it, only in the sequence where she, playing a detective, disguises herself in a suit of men's clothes much too big for her, does she have an opportunity to do anything she hasn't done before. In this ridiculous get up, however, she for the time reminds one of Charlie Chaplin. Playing opposite Miss Daniels, Rod La Rocque struggles manfully with the incredible rôle of an amateur author who drives a taxicab around Manhattan in search of an inspiration.



BEN GREET

A Well-Directed Film

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Rivoli Theater, "The Trouble With Wives," by Sada Cowan and Howard Higgin. That it is not what one does but how one does it that counts most in the entertainment world is established by the excellence of "The Trouble With Wives," as a picture. It is a picture that counts most in the entertainment world is established by the excellence of "The Trouble With Wives," as a picture. It is a picture that counts most in the entertainment world is established by the excellence of "The Trouble With Wives," as a picture.

RESTAURANTS

LONDON

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

LONDON

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

LONDON

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

LONDON

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

On Applause

By J. T. GREEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE study of applause is a source of perennial interest. The dramatic critic diagnoses at a glance, or I should rather say, at a sound, the undercurrent of applause in the theater. He could almost graduate it like music from absolute to fortissimo and every chord of the noise indicates to him what is really going on in the multitudinous heart of the audience. Thus there is:

1. The applause obligato. A strident, rather irritating manifestation in which the guests and friends of the management, receivers of something for nothing, feel bound to return thanks by clapping—even if it is merely mechanical without resonance in its tone.

2. The applause of welcome. A pretty greeting of encouragement to favorites, very markedly attuned according to the popularity of the actor.

3. The applause of agreeable surprise and spontaneous approval. It occurs often after a scene and when the impersonator of a small part hits home it is meant as a special tribute.

4. The applause after each act. As carefully graded as a thermometer; one can read in it "esteem," to adopt the French meaning, a certain lukewarmness of appreciation of the play; but a compliment bestowed on the actors; contentment, when the ring is strident, at least, several times repeated; enthusiasm, when the hands entwine to meet in chain-like linking and the terror at length dissolves itself into struggling echoes; frantically, when braves and other inarticulate sounds from all sides of the house intermingle with uproarious hammering of hands unending, till the lights in the house go up in a signal of "received with thanks and now let the actors get on with their dressing for the next act."

On a first night the applause clearly indicates how the wind blows—but only to the initiated. The casual visitor hearing it may believe that the play and its performance are both a great success. It is a fallacy. The initiated will tell you that all this noise means nothing; that it is idle sound, that rattle the air but does not reverberate in other words, that there is no heart in it. It is akin to "many thanks for a pleasant evening," when within you sigh: thank goodness that is over.

The play may run a fortnight or so, and the ovation was merely a kind of salute to the manager or to the leading actor, whose good work in the past would commend at least outward encouragement. Again, some epochal plays have had an apparently "long reception" because the audience has so moved, that they forget to let their emotion the physical utterance. Yet the experienced playgoer would feel sure that this enthusiasm in hushed expression, would outside, give vent to the restrained feeling and on the floor-row proclaim success of play and player as the case may be, or be of it.

Personally I am always much affected by applause, not as critic, as experience has rendered me adamant against outside influences, for it tells me exactly how the public is impressed. Like the piano tuner, I know the ring of every touch, and every inflection of tone is to me a clear indicator of the general feeling. A

great tragedian once said: "To me applause is what the sun is to the flower, the path to the thirty meadow, the lightning in a sultry night, the rainbow after a downpour!" You can read a great deal between the lines of these metaphors.

But what does applause (or its absence) mean to the individual actor or actress—that is the question. It is to them, I appeal for a word in season for which my thanks in anticipation.

Pirandello Play
at the Everyman

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21

PIRANDELLO'S "Henry IV," presented in an English version at the Everyman Theater, Hampstead, last night.

Lord (Lolo).....Robert Gennie
Harold (Harold).....Godfrey Winn
Orsino (Orsino).....Godfrey Winn
John (John).....Godfrey Winn
The Marquis Charles Di-Noli.....Ronald Nicholson
Baron Tito Belcredi.....Frank Vosper
Dr. Dionysius Genet.....Stanley Lathbury
The Marchioness Matilda Spina.....Nancy Price
Her Daughter Frida.....Ernest Milton
Attendants.....Herbert Ansley and Dennis Hosking

Those interested by the recent appearance of an Italian company in Pirandello's plays, at New Oxford, London, a typical example of original and individual art.

Pirandello's outlook upon human life is at once kindly, tolerant and ironical. He is a mystical rationalist, of a subtle kind, modern in his scorn for all superficialities and shams, and in his resolute determination to get past the shows of things and to penetrate, if he can, through the maze of human words into the reality that lies behind. All his plays might fairly be entitled "Nothing But the Truth"—as seen by him, of course—and his philosophy is summed up in the phrase in "Hamlet," a play which "Henry IV" again and again recalls—that nothing is, except "thinking makes it so."

This, in brief, is Pirandello's way. Holding that each human being possesses his own personality, according to all the possibilities of being that exist in him, he adapts his idea to his dramatic needs by breaking the individual up into two or more, and thus, in other words, and others, into strange and complicated situations, out of the strife and conflict of which a tragedy-comedy develops. In "Henry IV," a modern Italian gentleman, as the result of a mistake, imagines himself actually to have become Henry IV of Germany, a part which he was then playing in a local pageant. His friends humor his fantasy, whereas the man who is himself perfectly well aware that the moment after he has left his throne-room, oil-lamp in hand, his "courtiers" will switch on the electric light.

He has come to love acting a part, which, by an effort of sustained imagination, enables him to escape from the incoherent, fluctuating actualities of today, into the restful peace of coherent, because accomplished, history, the outcome of recognized cause and effect. This assumed mental state he clings to, as "an exquisite fantasy," and will live in, "with the most lucid consciousness." Out of the resulting clash

One-Act Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

with reality comes the comedy, and the tragedy too.

The result of such mental processes, in a dramatist, must be drama of the strangest kind. And so it is with Pirandello's. His plays and their people develop a mysterious unsubstantiality, and are haunted by an ironical and shadowy ghostliness, such as is found in no other writer for the stage; and which, perforce, makes corresponding demands upon his hearers, who will not find it always easy to follow the swift and subtle transitions—from illusion to reality, and back to illusion again—of the always more or less fantastic impression of who move through the scenes.

Pirandello's plays, for the same reasons, need interpreters of a more temperamental kind than the usual English player. Much of the acting, at the Everyman, seemed lacking in color and warmth. With one exception it lacked the essential imaginative qualities. For example, the Emperor's four "secret courtiers" described as "disolute and very gay"—and so played by the Italians, in the English version, no impression of being either the one or the other.

Fortunately the name part, upon which all turns, was in safe hands. Ernest Milton possesses those necessary qualities of fantastical and of the executive and technical abilities without which the audience cannot be made to feel them. He was able, from his first entrance, to create and sustain the author's conception of "Henry IV's" penetrating mentality, hovering deliberately between actuality and illusion. His performance would suffer little, if at all, by comparison with that of Ruggero Ruggeri. Mr. Milton deserved the ovation which he got for a performance that must help to consolidate his place among the classical actors of today, and should be seen by all who would understand Pirandello.

Tilla Durioux in
Wedekind's "Franziska"

VIENNA, July 17 (Special Correspondence)—A theatrical event of the past theater season in Vienna was the production at the old Raimund Theater of the Frank Wedekind's "Franziska." This obscure play, which long had been unacted, was staged by Karlheinz Martin, an aesthetically, with jazz band and acetylene lamps complete.

When the noise had ceased and the great white lights had been dimmed, one was able to appreciate the ability of Tilla Durioux, who was playing the title rôle. Although Wedekind was undoubtedly a great talent and Karlheinz Martin is an able producer, one realized finally that it was the chief artist in the performance who counted and who earned our applause.

During her short season in Vienna Tilla Durioux also acted in Sardou's "Fedora," Jerome K. Jerome's "The Servant Problem," and Schiller's "Marie Stuart." In "Franziska" her acting crowded the Raimund Theater for three months until the play itself was taken to Berlin for a run.

Hollywood Filmograph

5301 Santa Monica Blvd.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Official Organ of
The Motion Picture Industry

Subscribe Today! \$1.13 Weekly; \$5.66 Monthly; \$4.1 Year. Sample Copy Free.

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

WOODS THEATRE. NIGHTS AT 8:15
MUSICAL MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:15
John Hammond presents "The biggest musical hit ever produced in America."

"ROSE-MARIE"

Company of 100
Symphony Orchestra

SAM HARRIS Every Night
Laff That Off!!

O. L. HALL, JOURNAL, RETURNS:
O. L. HALL, JOURNAL, RETURNS:
O. L. HALL, JOURNAL, RETURNS:

Shubert

Great Northern

MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
A REAL SENSA-TION—THE

STUDENT PRINCE

Company of 100 — 30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

NEW YORK

JOLSON'S THEATRE, 59th & 4th Ave. Bklyn.
T.A. STUDENT PRINCE
JIN HEIDELBERG

PRINCESS THEATRE, Wed. Eve. 8:30
O.P.G. Original Prince
THE LITTLE POOR MAN
By HARRY LEE

Chen's 46th St. Theat. W. of Bowry.
The Laugh Session
IS ZAT SO?

ELTINGE THEATRE, 42d St. W. of 5th Ave.
Evenings only at 8:30
"THE FALL GUY" BY ERNEST TRUAX
A New Comedy of New York Life

Henry Miller's Theatre, 44 St. W. of 4th Ave.
Henry Miller's Theatre, 44 St. W. of 4th Ave.
Henry Miller's Theatre, 44 St. W. of 4th Ave.

"The Poor Nut"

Dr. A. L. LIBERTY, W. 43d St. Eves. 8:30
Elaborate Musical Comedy
"LADY, BE GOOD"

with Fred & Adele Astaire, Walter Catlett
800 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00

New York—Motion Pictures

REVOLVING
RIVALTO
RIVALTO

"The Trouble With Wives"

Featuring Rod La Rocque—Florence
"The Trouble With Wives"

Babe Daniels
"Wild, Wild Susan" with
Rod La Rocque.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

One-Act Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

"The Little Father of the Wilderness" and Louis N. Parker, skilled in re-creating the romantic past, provides "A Minnet," an elegant episode of the French Revolution.

For folk plays of the best, there is "Lonesome-Like," by Harold Brighouse, and "Spreading the News" by Lady Gregory, long one of the most popular farces in the Abbey Theater repertoire. From "Dolly's Reforming Horse," Henry Arthur Jones has extracted a delightful high-comedy of conversation and character. "Dolly's Little Billie," and Arthur Pinero is rightly included with his much discussed "The Widow of Waddale Head." For a thriller one may recommend "The Ghost of Jerry Bundell" by W. W. Jacobs and for a true taste of Stanley Houghton there is "Phlipps."

Other plays in this volume are "The Mayor and the Maudsley," George Ade; "The Rector," Rachel Crothers; "The Flower of Yeddo," Victor Mapes; "Deceivers," William C. DeMille; "Peace Manuevers," Richard Harding Davis; "The Dying Wife," Laurette Taylor; "The Robbery," Clare Kummer; "Such a Charming Young Man," 20th Akins; "The Man in the Bowler Hat," A. A. Milne; "Hanging and Wiving," J. Hartley Manners; "Wealth and Wisdom," Oliphant Dora.

A Northampton Company

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Paul Hannell, managing director of the Northampton Repertory Company, has engaged Stella Patrick Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and Margaret Bryce, niece of the statesman, to play with the local company in the coming season at the Academy of Music. Other players who will appear this season in Northampton are J. W. Austin, Clifford Marie, Hazel Jones, Margaret Murray, Mary Lincoln, Maurice Bradwell and Walter Butler. The season opens on Oct. 5.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

B.F. KELLEY'S

The Amusement Center of Boston
1724 Great Co-Operative Bldg. of Stars
HARRY ROYCE JIM & BETTY
and BILLIE MAYE MORGAN
with Marie Plater & Co. COLLEGIATE BAND
REERT GORDON—WILLIE SOLAR
HALL & DENTON, TRADY TOWN, ANSON & SILE, BATTACANT & Co., ASOP'S FABLE, TOPIES & PALLE

LOS ANGELES

GRAMMAY'S EGYPTIAN THEATRE

NOV. RAYING
THREE DAILY
2:30 - 5:15
ALWAYS GOOD
SEAS NINETEEN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN THE
Gold Rush

Acquaint Your Friends
With Clean Journalism

HAVE you friends to whom you would like The Christian Science Monitor sent for a week, in order that they may become acquainted with this clean, constructive daily newspaper? If so, send us their names and addresses, accompanied by twenty cents for each one-week subscription. Those whose names you send will be notified of your courtesy. You may use the coupon below, or write us.

We request that gift subscriptions be accompanied by the name of the donor.

Your Own Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Amount Inclosed \$.....
Please send the Monitor for One Week to

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

Name.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....

H. Sulka & Company
SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS

A FACT WORTH NOTING

Productions of the Highest Quality
necessarily cost more than ordinary
grades, still our Prices are not ex-
cessive for our Unusual Merchandise.

512 FIFTH AVENUE—AT 43D STREET
NEW YORK

LONDON
87 OLD BOND STREET

PARIS
2 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE

Don't envy anyone with a
larger income who spends every
cent. If you are a systematic saver,
you are better off.

Save Where You See This S

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
STABILITY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

RESTAURANTS

LONDON

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

LONDON

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

LONDON

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

DAINTY LUNCHEON

THE COTTAGE TEA ROOMS

215 Piccadilly, W. (nr. Pic. Circus). 408 Strand, W. C. 23 Old Jewry, E. C. 3 Tokenhouse Widge. (near Bank), E. C.

"They Came to the Delectable Mountains"

Pilgrim's Progress



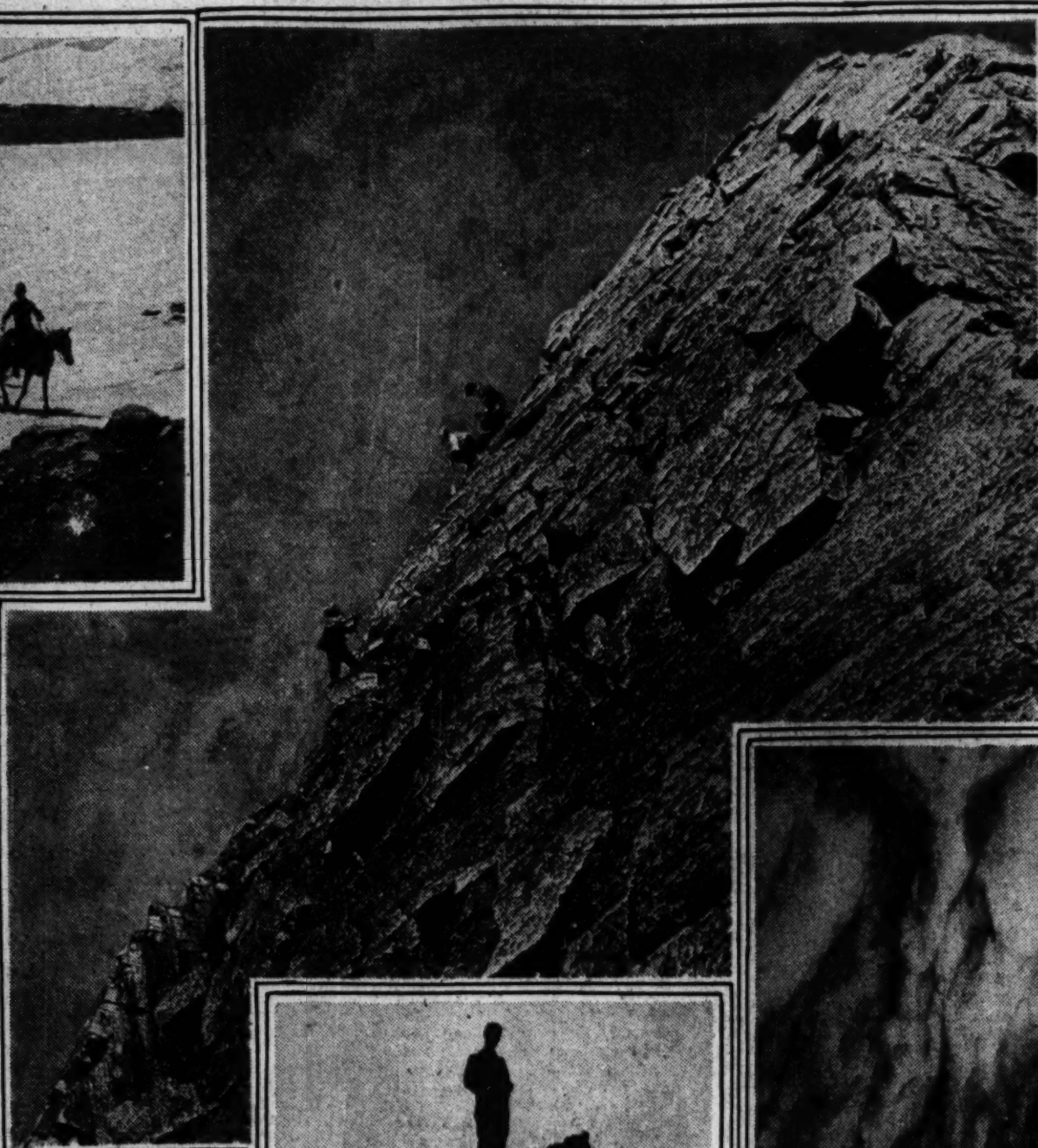
¶ Dazzling snow fields and magnificent vistas greet the eye of the vacationist on the sky-line trail in Rainier National Park. Surely this portion of Paradise Valley was well named.



¶ An outing in Rainier National Park is scarcely complete unless a trip of exploration over Paradise Glacier is made. This party has called a halt on the lip of a crevasse 200 feet deep.

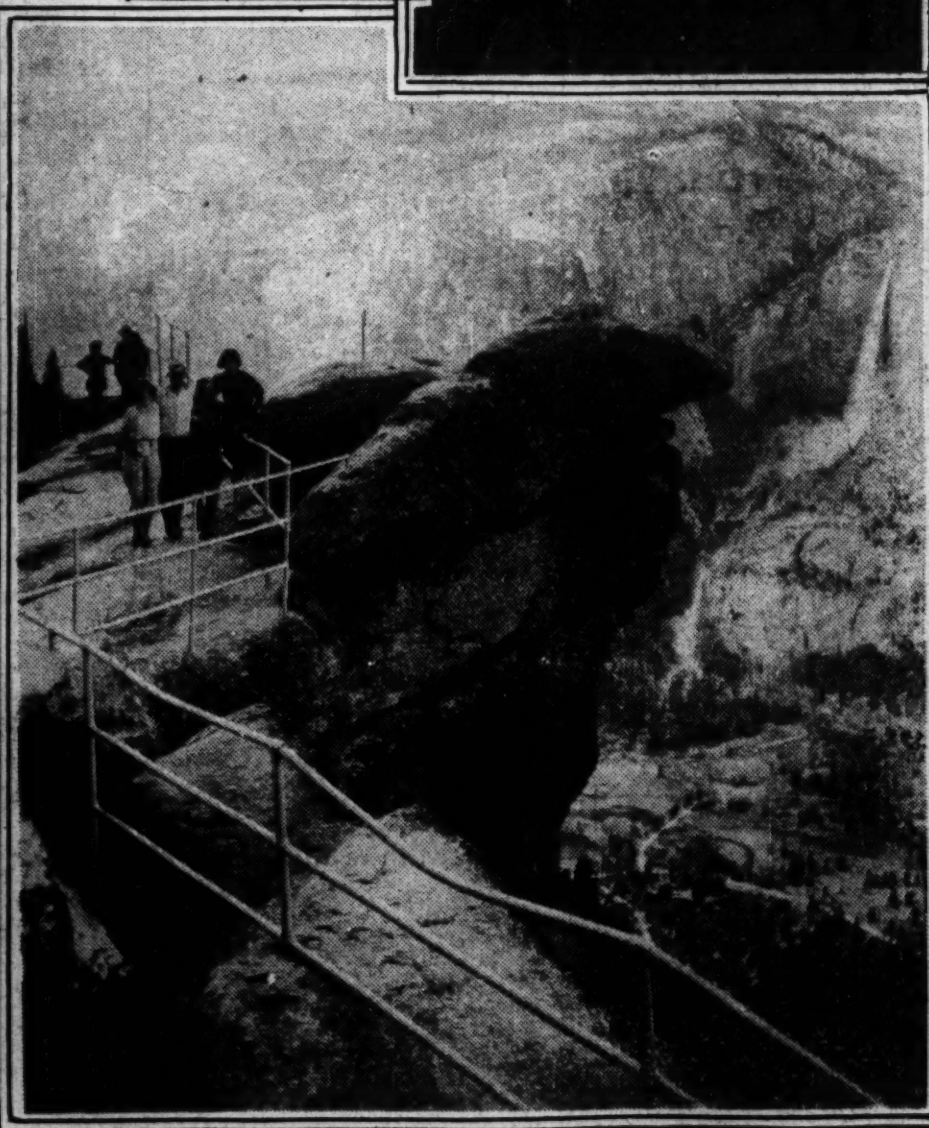


¶ Some of the faith that removes mountains is helpful in climbing some of them, especially those wild, rugged peaks in the Canadian Rockies that so entice Banff, Alberta, to the climber.

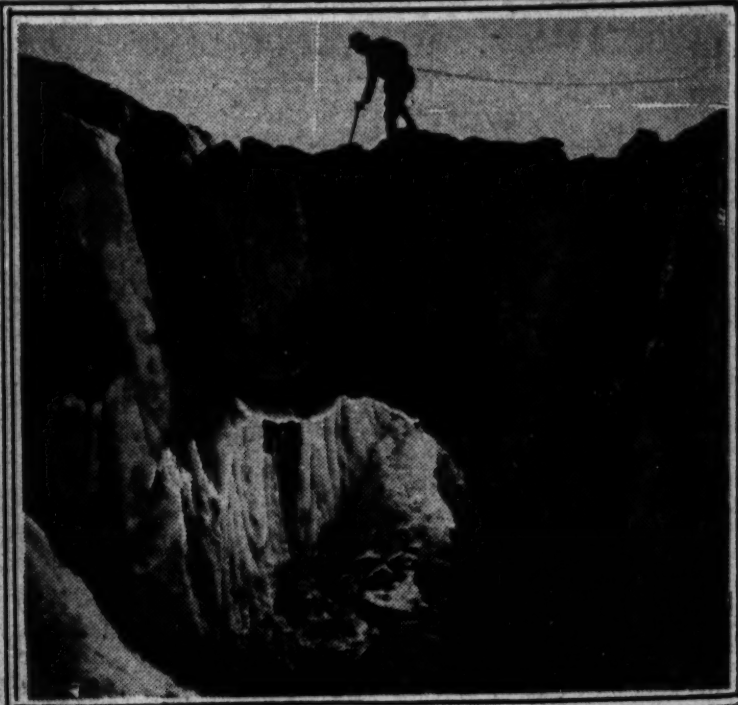


¶ For the mountain climber who cannot visit the Alps there are the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia, known widely as the "Alps of America." Licensed Swiss guides are on hand whenever the climber starts up Mt. Peak, for the Illecillewaet Glacier below is not an inviting landing.

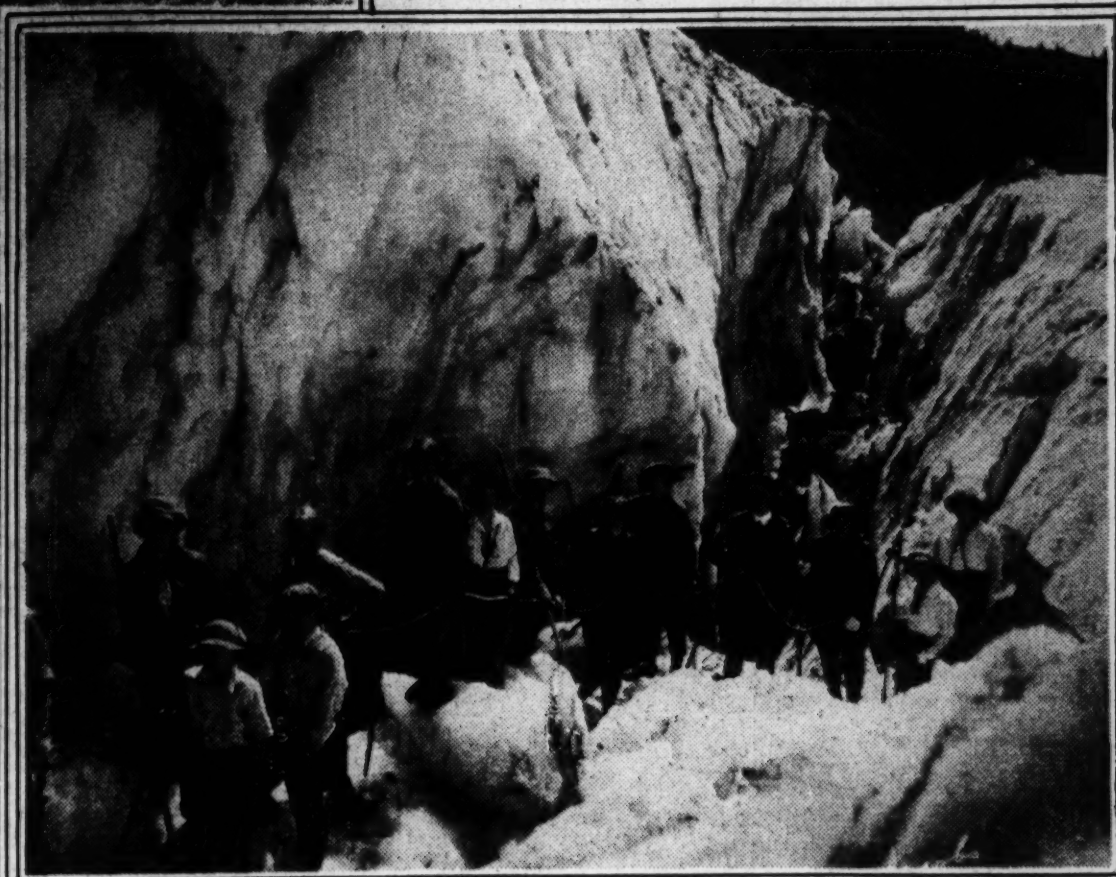
¶ If there is not already the word "alpinist," it still is not too late to coin it for the alpinist who has climbed from crag to crag to become the peak of the Kreuzberg Grat. Truly, only a lover of great heights would heed the call of this Swiss pinnacle to come up and be one with it.



¶ So many performers have tried to add to the beauty of the Yosemite by feats on Overhanging Rock (3254 feet above the valley), that park officials were moved recently to put up a restraining fence.



¶ The comfortable speed of about a foot a day gives the Swiss glacier time enough to do a little carving on the side, as witness this beautiful natural ice bridge.



¶ Unlike its sister the river, the glacier must break when it encounters a hump, and these cracks, such as this Nisqually Glacier crevasse, always provide cool paths of exploration.

Chandler's New Beauty Claims All Eyes!

The new 1926 Chandler is quickly winning great numbers of new friends, new admirers, new owners.

From the day it was announced, it has been rapidly multiplying on the nation's boulevards and highways— instantly recognized by its attractive new radiator design.

The very smartness of the car is compelling attention—creating talk—charming everybody who has a quick

eye for beauty, style, and distinction.

This is the greatest Chandler of all Chandlers, by far.

It gives Chandler a greater name than ever before for performance.

Chandler's celebrated Pikes Peak Motor is entirely in a class of its own with its range of power, its quickness, its smoothness; its complete and easy mastery of any road and any hill.

SEE THE 1926 CHANDLER, AND YOU SEE PROGRESS



Distributors and Dealers in All Principal Cities and Towns

NEW 1926 METROPOLITAN SEDAN \$2195
L. S. B. Cleveland

CHANDLER

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY CLEVELAND

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

An Organizer of South African Home Industries

Special Correspondence

THE Home Industries of the Transvaal is an organization similar to the Women's Institutes so well known in Great Britain and Canada. The movement was started 10 years ago by Lady Buxton, wife of the Governor at that time, with Mrs. Jeannette Slade, who is Jeannette C. Van Dym, had been the pioneer of domestic science in South Africa and the means of introducing it into the schools, as organizing secretary.

Mrs. Slade, who is at present in England, recently said: "Our center is in Pretoria and we have 30 branches in the Transvaal, one in each district. These are visited twice a year by our demonstrators, who give instruction in everything pertaining to the home: cooking, laundry-work, upholstery, dressmaking, millinery, artificial flower-making. The demonstrators stop a week at each place and give a course of 10 lessons. The classes are held in the local town hall and each center chooses its own subject. We have had so many requests for help from other provinces that we hope to extend our work into the Union."

"Our great difficulty is in getting bilingual demonstrators. We send girls to America to study and as soon as they are trained and return they are absorbed by our educational department."

South African Cooking

"Yes," replied Mrs. Slade, in answer to a question, "our Dutch women are excellent cooks, but the more one knows about a subject the more one wants to know, and both plain and high-class cookery are very popular. There are two things that every woman does in South Africa: She makes her own bread, and does all her own preserving, jamming, and canning."

When a remark was made about the difficulty of canning, "Oh," came the reply, "the whole process is simple. Our women know it from infancy. There is not enough fruit in England to make canning worth while, but in South Africa we have an abundance all the year round. The seasons vary so greatly in different districts that what cannot be grown in one district in winter can be grown 12 hours' journey away. We almost live on fruit in the summer, peaches, apricots, nectarines, mangoes, custard apples—all the tropical fruits, grapes in abundance and figs. We have strawberries too, but we have no gooseberries or blackberries such as you have. They are winter we have citrus fruits."

Dutch Recipes Preserved

"Cookery is much richer in South Africa than in England, as we use far more eggs, butter and milk, all of which we have in abundance. When we make a cake for the family we think nothing of using 12 eggs in it."

Mrs. Slade, who received her training in Canada, is the author of a book on cake-making and icing which gives a very interesting and complete series of photographs showing how the icing is done. The book has a delightful introduction by Mrs. L. K. Smuts, wife of General Smuts, who is a personal friend of hers. In another of her books, "The Household Science Cookery Book," Lady Buxton in a foreword expresses her satisfaction that the book includes recipes for many old Dutch dishes so that the individuality of South African cookery may be preserved and handed down to future generations."

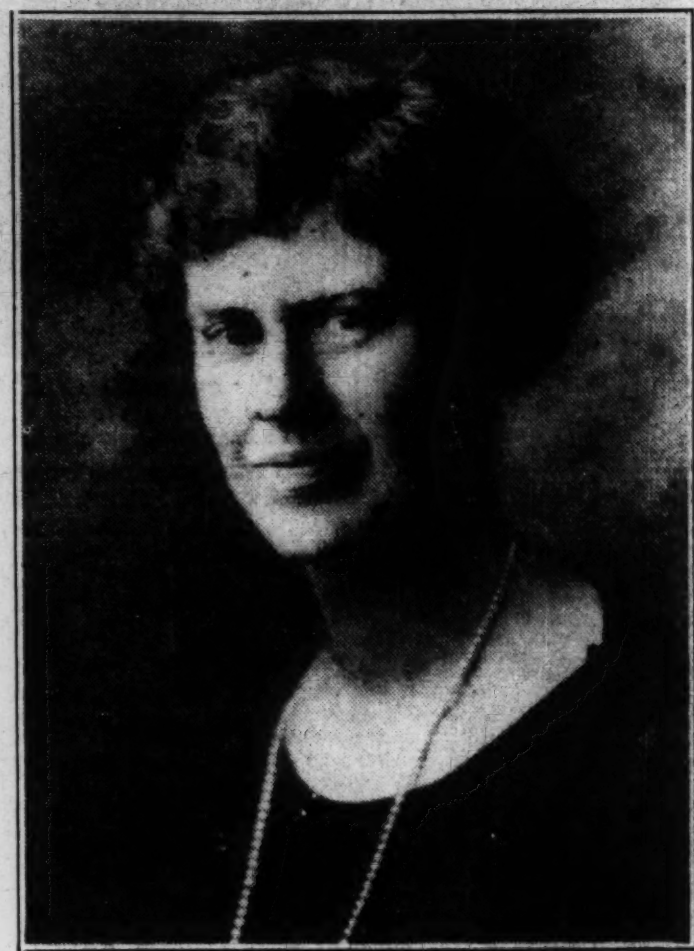
Introducing "Mealie"

Mrs. Slade, on behalf of the Government of South Africa, is at present demonstrating some of these recipes in the South African Pavilion at Wembley with a view to popularizing the use of "mealie" in England. Last year these delicious and characteristic dishes were tantalizingly on view in a case, but this year they are actually served to the public during the luncheon hour, showing how maize products are used in South Africa with different meat dishes. There is a "Bobote" made of minced meat with a little curry added, cooked in a custard, and "Sasaties," a dish of meat cut up into small pieces and soaked in a curry marinade for two or three days. Then they are skewered and grilled and served with stamped mealies.

"Mealie" is Anglo-Dutch for the Dutch word "miele," and an endeavor is being made to substitute it for the word maize, which is associated in England with chicken food. "You must understand," explained Mrs. Slade, "that for the table we use only the white mealie. The yellow mealie, which was sent over here during the war and which we feed

are an excellent substitute in winter for green mealies on the cob, which we eat, as they do in America, boiled and served with butter, salt and pepper. Then there is baked mealie which is used for puddings. The stamped mealie is so called because it is used to be broken up by hand by the natives in a wooden stamp block made out of the trunk of a tree."

Mrs. Slade thinks that it would be a great benefit to the working classes of England if they would use mealies, because they are wonderfully nourishing and are cheaper than rice, and there are many different ways in which they can be used.



Gladys Chase Gilmore, Vocational Director in a Department Store, Who Recommends the Profession to Other Women Who Are Idealists.

A Vocational Director in a Store

Special Correspondence

ACCORDING to Miss Gladys Chase Gilmore, who for several years has been vocational director for a Brooklyn business firm, the girl who likes to carry high sportsmanship into a business career, may turn her energetic gaze toward the department store for a post of a dare in the daily routine to keep pace with her foremost thoughts.

With an enthusiasm based on many things, Miss Gilmore recommends her profession to inquirers. First, she emphasizes that her work is attractive because of the challenge to be found in it. She describes "the virility of the contacts" as being the chief reason for the stimulation found in store work. Of hardly less interest, she says, is the opportunity to help any one of the 3000 employees to do a better job. Another advantage is the great variety in assignments. Last only in name is the financial rating accorded to such positions.

It is reported in a book on "positions in Department Stores," compiled by the Bureau of Vocational Information, that salaries for vocational directors range from \$1300 to \$3200 a year. Graduates from training schools receive from \$30 to \$40 a week at the start, with annual substantial increases as a prospect.

A Period of Experimenting

Miss Gilmore's study at Smith of which she is a graduate, is a splendid background but like many a college education its application was not immediately seen upon entering the business world. Before her lay the protracted experience of self-discovery. A four years' course in which she specialized in English and biology was not the obvious basis for department store work.

The path to the final achievement circled through several years of teaching, tutoring, an experiment in a Boston store where an educational department was first being tried out, and the attainment of the position of assistant vocational director there. Suddenly she felt the need to "Go West, Young Woman." In a Chicago

store Miss Gilmore tried out one of her favorite incognito-roles. "For three days I kept all past experience a secret," she said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I sold women's belts at the counter. If they had known about my previous positions, my employers never would have permitted me to work in that capacity. I stayed long enough to learn many of the common mistakes made in sales departments. When I told the executives the truth about myself, they became interested and offered me better and better positions until I was established as a vocational director. I helped to organize a shopkeeper's service in connection with which some of us went about the store incognito as shoppers to see how efficient the sales force was."

She Slips Into Her Niche

"But the family home was in the east and after two years I returned. I had gained a new perspective through my travels and the opportunity to use the best of all that I had learned came with the chance to become vocational director of a large store in Brooklyn, having a staff of 3000."

"Many girls ask me if I would recommend my profession to them. I do, by all means. The demand for capable directors in this line greatly exceeds the supply. There is this important requirement—the girl must be wholeheartedly in earnest. Her work must mean everything to her. It must not be a side-line."

While Miss Gilmore talked, occurred an interruption showing one of the typical problems referred to her. A buyer came with the inquiry, "What is the matter with our soda fountain? Is it the style of the soda worn by the waitresses or something else that makes the department unattractive?"

If Miss Gilmore didn't give a complete answer at the moment it is safe to assume that by the time this article is read she has thoroughly looked into the complaint and found a solution. This is one of the interesting phases of her personnel work. Much of her time is spent in conferring with department heads and buyers. It would be impossible for them, personally, to see each of the 3000 employees in giving a maximum of service. But it is her aim, and accomplishment, too, to interest the various executives in training those directly under them.

Finding Solutions

Here that she finds the "challenge" often referred to in her conversation. The heart of business for her lies in making her vision of things as they ought to be, so potential that others who probably oppose at the start will eventually give her proposal a fair hearing and consideration. When dealing with men of sound business experience, Miss Gilmore says, one should always expect to be confronted with a persistent "why?" and there must be an intelligent answer, and if the convincing can be supplemented with a bit of humor, so much the better.

Galli-Curci
HERBERT HOOVER
ELLEN TERRY
J. & J. CASH, Inc.
100 Chestnut St., New York City

The Artist Turns Milliner

Special Correspondence

THE picture hat has appeared in new glory. The up-to-date version is designed by a woman painter, who now is a serious milliner.

These hats are not by any means "arty," which would condemn them as a commercial venture, but are thoroughly chic, so much so that a millinery shop in one of the smartest shopping centers in London, which ordinarily displays only Paris models, makes an exception in favor of them.

This woman is a member of the Royal Society of British Artists, and at the time of the writer's visit to her home a delightful painting of Cornish boats in brilliant sunshine, ready for this year's exhibition, hung on the wall. She has studied and painted for several years in this lovely bit of England.

"I am so used to painting Cornish seas and sunsets and the reflections of brightly-colored boats in the water," she said, "that although I do not consciously design their color schemes, my hats from my sketches, I think, I get the same kind of coloring without knowing it."

Trimming

Woven raffia flowers with little woolly or silk-and-wool centers in tints that harmonize in the most fascinating way, owing to the care with which every color scheme is thought out, form the chief trimming of the hats.

"Whatever made you think of those charming fluffy centers?" the visitor asked.

"Well, you see I began with making woolly sports hats"—and the artist displayed an attractive pull-on crocheted shape done in brown with three woolly thistles in rust, orange and brown on one side. "These hats fold perfectly flat for packing and clean beautifully when soiled," she explained. "I also do blocked crocheted hats for stout people who do not like floppy ones."

"I employ girls to make the flowers for me in their homes, and then I put them on the hats and design the centers for them. Sometimes I have the flowers made up for a particular hat. I generally use metallic leaves and paint them myself as I cannot buy them. I have about a dozen paints of different colors and shades and mix and blend, for instance, on a green hat I may have the leaves

going from blue to silver, and blue to green, and green to silver."

These metallic leaves are very effective. A good example of them was shown on a big black hat. Two large anemones, one grey and one black, with fluffy grey and black centers, reposed amid such silver foliage. On a blue-green hat were green metallic leaves with deep jade flowers. "I just take a hat and whatever it suggests I do," said the artist in describing her methods, adding that she tried a number of things but that they did not always come off. "I use my old colors when they are wanted for touching up and often put in a little note of color in that way when a hat is finished. Sometimes I paint the straw themselves as I find it difficult to get jade and sultan-red and a bright blue, in fact the bright blues I invariably have to paint. I always try to get an original head lining and generally use ribbons. A pretty dark blue lining with gold lines was held up by the artist."

For All Occasions

"Many people want a hat to wear with anything, and this is one," continued the speaker, showing a black hat with the front covered with flowers in fuchsia, mauve and red, pale pink, and bright blue, and just one blossom in greenish-white which was surrounded by jade green leaves. "I often put one white flower like that in a bunch. It seems to make it alive and gives smartness. I am specially fond of green and blue in a hat and frequently use them together."

This milliner is a busy woman. In the season she turns out 20 to 25 hats a week and never two exactly alike.

Famous in a Week

Another woman painter trained at the noted Bushey School who after the war turned her talents to the decorative arts also is applying her knowledge of painting and modeling to millinery. On high-crowned hats had a big dragonfly on it, the body modeled and the wings painted in luster directly on the straw. On a second appeared an angel, surrounded by swirls of seaweed. Another charming chapeau was decorated across the front with a formal arrangement of growing wallflowers edged with a gold line, and a third, high shaped and a big quilt done in iridescent colors sweeping right around the crown.

"I always paint straight on the hat," said the artist, "without drawing the design. Each hat is judged on its own merits and shape so that I cannot repeat a design exactly on a hat shaped differently, as I am so often asked to do. I must have smart, pretty shapes and good straws, because what is the use of wasting talent on bad materials? People sometimes choose their own shapes and bring them to me to paint."

A young girl, who went off very pleased with a black hat, surrounded by Chinese lacquer figure designs in red and gold, wrote to say that all her friends were entranced with it. A lacquer effect was given also in a red imitation Bakook, with single cherry-blossom flowers in red and black leaves, both outlined with gold.

A great many luster colors are used by this artist also, and in one instance a small black shape with a ridge down the center of the crown had one side of it covered with red and yellow currants done in oils and touched up with luster. Felt hats were also very successful and included a grey felt spot hat with a market bunch of violets painted on one side.

When the painter of these hats exhibited her wares after only a week or so of experience in this application of her art, she was immediately given an order to design models for a wholesale house.

The Service Shop of Portland, Oregon

Mrs. David Bernard Kelly, who is state chairman of the ways and means committee of the Oregon Parent-Teacher Association, had the idea of establishing a service shop to assist in the support of the 20 departments of the association. This

Theodore Poudre Creme Refines the Skin

MAINTAIN the charm of a delicate complexion by using THEODORE POUDE CRÈME. It is pure, pink, tender, white, when blended with milk and applied as directed, it cleanses, softens, and refines the skin. Sold \$2.00 for a three-ounce jar. Write for a free trial jar to THEODORE POUDE CO., 202 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.

Orange Marmalade WIT REAL Individual 2 oz. Service The date for breakfast, dinner, favors, afternoon, parties, parties, Bon Voyage, Bazaar, etc. Served on menus of class hotels, railroad dining cars, etc. In 1/2 or 1/4 Began Lot, \$2.00 per doz. Sent postpaid anywhere in U. S. H. S. SCHWINGER, San Francisco, California

EXORA It has unusual ad- only one application a day is necessary. Best and purest m- ceria used. 75c a doz. Sent on receipt of order. To be had of dealers or CHARLES MEYER, Mr. Est. 1693.

For 5 generous Exora Samples 11 East 11th Street, NEW YORK

Ripe Olives COLOSSAL SIZE Maywood Brand

The highest grade and most delicious ripe olives. Available except in a few places or by mail from us. 1 large 15 oz. can, postpaid, \$1.45 2 large cans, same size, postpaid, \$2.50 JOHN R. PAGE, 501 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

shop is at Second and Salmon Streets, where about the city's second-hand stores, and where the narrow streets are traversed by pedestrians seeking the most for their money.

"The enterprise was set in motion the first week of December, 1924," said Mrs. Kelly. "We were constantly coming face to face with needy cases deserving of help and I saw how this second-hand shop to which the stock would be donated could solve the problem. So here we are, doing a helpful business, and making money. Our shop at the end of the first month had furnished warm clothing to hundreds of people, paid all overhead expenses, and enabled us to place a neat sum in our treasury."

The Plan

The plan Mrs. Kelly uses for stocking her shop is simple and practical. A general appeal is made to all housewives to go to their basements and attics, gather up the articles that rust and moth are corrupting, and thieves wouldn't steal, and send them to her or notify the committee, which will arrange to have them taken from the homes.

As these things come in, they are gone over, cleaned, pressed, made attractive and comfortable, and placed on shelves or racks, in an orderly array, by the shop's manager, Mrs. J. F. Chapman.

Not in Portland alone, but in many parts of the State, have families received the benefit of the low-priced garments this place offers, but unless one has the joy of watching some of the shoppers, it is hard to believe how much can be purchased with a meager purse. Think of buying a nice-looking hat, a frying pan, a pair of good shoes, three yards of lace, a second-hand arithmetic, toys, an uncracked photograph record—all for one dollar!

People of many types and ages come into the shop daily to buy what they need. High school boys come asking for warm underwear; young men for overcoats; men out of work for suits of clothes. All are supplied for the small payments they are able to make.

Someone presented the shop with a much-needed sewing machine, and one mother, who hadn't the money to pay for clothing, worked at the shop making over and stitching in payment of her account.

The Work Benefited

Among the departments of the state parent-teacher work that will receive financial aid from the Service Shop are: Students' loan fund, better films, pure literature, children's welfare, and boys' and girls' club work.

Another need is met. Workers be sent by the association to all parts of the State to organize branches to promote the best deals for home and school. Heretofore, because of lack of funds, Portland and close-in districts only have had the benefit of this co-operation.

It is not hard to see that the good coming from this "Shop of Service" is far reaching and beneficial both to shoppers and to the splendid activities of Oregon's Parent-Teacher Association.

A Garden Umbrella

Tie a large umbrella, the big kind known as "beach umbrella," to the handle of a large pitchfork, and keep it for use in the garden or out on the side lawn. It will be comfortable when weeding the beds, or when one wishes to sit outside to read or sew. The long, slender lines of the fork will not injure the lawn, and as they go all the way into the ground, they do not show.

Everready Custard Powder

Delicious dessert made in 5 minutes. Nutritious, Luscious, a Treat for all. Creams, gravies, etc. A genuine old-fashioned English dainty. Sold on money back guarantee. Send \$2.00 for 12 packets.

(For Sale in Los Angeles at the May Co.)

GOLDWIN PRODUCTS CO.

229-A Copp Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

AUNT MARY'S PIE CRUST Makes every woman an expert pie baker. Just add water! ASK YOUR DEALER

AUNT MARY'S PRODUCTS CO.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

Take a dozen packages to your summer cottage.

NUYENS GRENADINE

A Supreme Sweet Flavoring

Made and bottled in France since 1893

An iced fruit salad is irresistibly tempting when flavored with a little Grenadine.

Cold puddings, jellies, whips, beverages and fraps are sweetened with this characteristic French flavoring, make ideal hot weather refreshments.

Insist on NUYENS and avoid substitutes of flavored sugar and coloring matter.

At all grocers

Write for free Booklet C of recipes

B. B. DORF & CO., Sole Agents

247 Park Avenue, New York

Want to Purchase Real Estate?

Many good opportunities are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Growing Annuals Indoors for Winter Blooms

MANY of the most beautiful garden annuals can be as easily and successfully grown indoors for winter blooming as some of those flowers generally classed as house plants. Afforded the proper growing conditions and worthy care, they will bloom freely, offering charm and cheer through their dainty fragrance and lovely colors.

Their warm reds and shades of yellow, cheery blue, white and pink, are a joy in mid-winter.

A few of the quick-growing types, like alyssum, will bloom within a month or six weeks after sowing, while other larger ones will make fine mid-winter displays from July and August sowings.

Starting Annuals

Annuals, like house plants grown from seeds, for winter blooming, are started in seed boxes and transplanted into very small pots at the full development of the first pair of true leaves. As the seedlings outgrow their first tiny individual containers, they are again transplanted to still larger pots, in which they can be kept, while warm weather continues, outdoors in a corner of the garden, on the porch or in any sheltered spot where they are protected from rough weather, but can get an abundance of fresh air. Here they may remain until the approach of frosts or freezing weather, and make a more rapid sturdy growth than if kept indoors throughout this period.

Where garden space permits, the seeds can be started in a specially prepared seed bed outdoors, and remain there as late as the potted seedlings in their sheltered nooks and corners. They can be carefully lifted, potted and brought indoors, kept cool and shaded until the roots have taken a good hold in the new soil, and acclimated to their new surroundings.

For indoor planting, provide seed boxes about four inches deep, with holes in the bottom for drainage, and fill in two inches of rich but unpulverized soil. On top of this, sieve in another inch of soil that has been finely pulverized. Sow the seeds thinly and sift over them a mere sprinkling of soil. Do not cover any seeds more than twice their own diameter; firm the soil down, then, with little pats of the hands. Water gently.

Keep the box in a lighted window, protected, however, from the direct rays of the sun, until the seeds have germinated and the first pair of true leaves has grown. Keep moist constantly. The best results show if the young seedlings can be kept where the temperature at night averages from 40 to 50 degrees and about 60 degrees during the day.

In a short period, even though thinly sown, the seedlings will require a thinning and transplanting to guard against tall, spindly growth. When transplanting, lift with as much soil as possible adhering to the roots to avoid retardation of development. It is important to hold

the plants bushy, round and well branched. This is best effected by pinching out the mere tips of main branches and the top. All flower buds must be ruthlessly pinched out until the plants have attained a sturdy, vigorous size. Full, rich blooms will be the reward.

How to Water

Throughout the entire period of growth, as well as blooming, watering should be done systematically. Twice a week give all the water that will seep into the soil in the pots. A mere surface sprinkling every day does more harm than good, because the moisture thus supplied encourages surface root growth and usually evaporates before it can soak down deep into the soil to the main roots, through which the plant takes most of its food. The temperature of the water should be about the same as the temperature of the room where the plants are growing.

When the plants have reached the full stage of growth, and blooming is both desirable and advisable, watering with very diluted liquid manure will encourage bud formation and help greatly to increase the size and number of the flowers.

Some of the annuals that are most satisfactory as winter bloomers are the lupinus, larkspur, marigold, calendula, ageratum, alyssum, candy-tuft, annual chrysanthemum, African daisy, blue lace flower, Chinese wool flower, celosia, cockscomb and nasturtium. A few of the annual vines, too, that are charming grown indoors if provided with tiny trellises and arranged effectively along the plants are canary-bird vine, kenilworth ivy, maurandia and thunbergia. They are quite as content with indoor life as the flowers, where the same growing methods, as outlined for the flowers, have been followed.

How to Organize a Fair

Any community which is contemplating holding a bazaar will be pleased to know of a little book which explains just how to make the enterprise successful. It is called "Make Your Bazaar Pay," and is written by Emily Rose Burt (New York: Harper & Brothers, \$1.50).

The volume discusses the committees required and explains not only the work they must do and the manner of doing it, but also the kind of people qualified to serve on each board.

The construction and decoration of different types of booths are described and in some cases illustrated, as are also ingenious methods of obtaining and displaying the objects to be sold on them and the harmoniously expressive costumes of the women who sell.

Perhaps the most original chapter is the one on "Extras," by which is meant grabs, balloons, programs, magazine subscriptions, buses and special entertainments.



You can't imagine how wonderful this face powder is... try it...

The first time you use Armand Cold Cream Powder, rubbing it carefully into your skin, you'll realize how effective it is. Because it has a magic touch of cold cream in it—it is wonderfully soft and fine and clinging. It brings out the beauty of your skin, emphasizing its fresh coloring and delicate texture!

Armand is the original and perfect Cold Cream Powder, originated by Armand, priced everywhere \$1.00 a box. Should you prefer a lightweight powder that can be "fluffed" on quickly, Armand Peridore is ideal. Also \$1.00 a box. Try both these powders at slight expense. Send ten cents (stamps or coin), using the coupon below. Be sure to mention the shade you wish. Address ARMAND, Des Moines. Address in Canada, ARMAND, Ltd., St. Thomas, Ontario.

ARMAND COLD CREAM POWDER

In the LITTLE PINK & WHITE BOXES

GUARANTEE—No matter where purchased, if any Armand product does not entirely please you, you may take it back and your money will be returned.

I enclose ten cents Catalogue Order. Please send me the quest-rout boxes of Armand Cold Cream Powder and Armand Peridore in the shade checked below.

White Pink Cream Brucette Tint Natural

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

Country.....

Day.....

Year.....

Month.....

Day.....

Year.....

Month.....

Day.....

Year.....

THE HOME FORUM

Two Longfellow or One?

TO MOST readers it would seem quite superfluous to reconsider the American whose poetry for three-quarters of a century has been more widely read than that of any other who ever wrote on this continent. The position of the one non-English man of letters who is honored with a memorial in Westminster Abbey would seem clear and secure beyond cavil. Yet Longfellow's place in our literary world is so anomalous as to demand clarification. Both to him and to ourselves we owe the effort of a fresh orientation of his work. For I am sure that others besides myself in this generation have been perplexed by the existence of two Longfellos. There is the one who stands first among the poets "prescribed" in the public schools; the same who from a universal referendum would probably emerge as America's laureate. He is the Longfellow who likewise among English-speaking peoples round the globe is the best-known and best-loved poet of the New World. But then there is another Longfellow, a poet who in academic and critical circles is not read, who is accorded only conventional recognition in the history of literature or given scant recognition at all, or who is looked upon with condescension or even mild contempt. While he is the only American poet in whose honor an international association is actively maintained with regular offices and aggressive program, none of equal eminence receives such slight attention from professors and critics, not to say contemporary makers of poetry or literature in general. With all of these classes of persons he is far out of date.

Recently the estimates of two English writers came before me: the one as a stimulus and challenge, the other as an illumination. The latter is Alfred Noyes' essay, "Longfellow and Modern Critics," a brief but brilliant discussion of the poet's enduring qualities against the background of indifference. With seer-like sympathy frowning forth often in eloquent terms this contemporary poet-critic with a few perfectly selected illustrations demonstrates Longfellow's most characteristic and universal strains. He shows how contemporary criticism when it notices the American at all chooses his inferior work as typical and betrays both ignorance and obtuseness in the presence of the best. Though short and very condensed, the essay is the best appreciation of its subject that I know within equal compass, and more important at this particular time, it should prove a powerful influence in dispelling the cloud which has obscured Longfellow from so many and bring him forth again into the light of appreciation which he has so long deserved. Whose aesthetic and human sympathies may be engaged at all by the poetry which suffices common experience with quiet beauty, Mr. Noyes' essay will prove a revelation. Should such a much-needed re-

minder of Longfellow's poetic ministrations, however, be held a matter of individual taste, and our poet's achievement regarded largely as gracefully conventional and unoriginal, I would cite the other estimate. Writing to an American friend in the 1860's, when Longfellow had accomplished his representative work and soon after Whitman had published his first revolutionary verse, Ruskin characterized the two as the "progressives" of American poetry. Nothing could seem more absurd to the criticism of our time, for Whitman is unanimously regarded as our most original poet and Longfellow as our perfect representative of the traditional. Is not Whitman indeed our great emancipator from the academic, derivative, and "genteel" New England school of which Longfellow was the most complete exemplar? Is not the author of "Leaves of Grass" the great pioneer who went forth boldly to explore and annex whole provinces for the domain of American poetry while the New Englanders stayed at home and cultivated the ancestral garden patch in the same old ways?

Ruskin did not explain what he meant by "progressive" but it will not be difficult to discover for ourselves the appropriateness of the description. The simple fact which seems almost forgotten today is the remarkable manner in which he reached out and domesticated largely neglected narrative themes from all the principal peoples of Europe. Aside from his translations or free adaptations from French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Scandinavian poems, which number several scores, he took the stories from these and other languages and made wholly new poetic narratives. In "The Spanish Student," "The Masque of Pandora" (all of which are cast in dramatic mold), notably in "Tales of a Wayside Inn," and in many separate poems he brought across the Atlantic the fairest treasure from the Old World and in fresh lovely form made them for the first time the possession of the New. For more than half a century the American schoolboy has learned his Norse stories almost solely from this source. While the foundations of an independent, indigenous American literature were being laid, he thus rendered one of the finest possible services to our culture.

But those who can see little of excellence except in some "native" subject will be obliged to admit that an entire greater service to Longfellow's pioneer narrative unweaving of significant scenes in American life. Have we forgotten that "Evangeline" preceded Lowell's strongly and quaintly favored "Biglow Papers" and that "The Courtship of Miles Standish" antedated Whittier's "Snowbound"? Prior to Longfellow's two long poems nothing comparable in verse treatment of early colonial life had been attempted. These are permanent contributions not only to American but to the world's poetry. A still more striking contribution and one more difficult to achieve is that embodiment of the earlier life of mankind on this continent, going back into incalculable antiquity. Highly idealized and partial as the picture is (as it necessarily must be), "Hiawatha" remains, as it is likely to remain, the most sympathetic poetic presentation of the red man. By the power of imaginative penetration; by incorporating upwards of a hundred and fifty Indian words into his narrative and by stimulating their use in phrase, he rendered to us the spirit of these aborigines.

Should you ask me, whence these stories? Whence these legends and traditions. With the odors of the forest, With the dew and damp of meadows, With the curling smoke of wigwags, With the rushing of great rivers, With their frequent repetitions, And their wild reverberations, As of thunder in the mountains? I should answer, I should tell you, "From the forests and the prairies, From the great lakes of the North-land, From the land of the Ojibways, From the land of the Dacotahs, From the mountains, moors, and fen-lands, Where the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah, Peeds among the reeds and rushes. I repeat them as I heard them, From the lips of Hiawatha, The musician, the sweet singer."

Is not such material native enough, sufficiently American, for these our contemporaries? Or do they then know Hiawatha? Perhaps their ears are not attuned to the song. Perhaps it is too "simple" or even too "moral!"

Ye who love a nation's legends, Love the ballads of a people, That like voices from afar Of, Call to us to pause and listen, Speak in tones so plain and child-like, Scarce can the ear distinguish Whether they are sung or spoken— Listen to this Indian Legend, To this Song of Hiawatha!

Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple, Who have faith in God and nature, Who believe that in all ages Every human heart is human, That in even savage bosoms There are longings, yearnings, strivings, For the good they comprehend not, That the feeble hands and helpless, Grooping blindly in the darkness, Touch God's right hand in the darkness, And are lifted up and strengthened— Listen to this simple story, To this song of Hiawatha!

The same Longfellow who first went to Europe as a youth of nineteen to learn the modern literatures of the Old World and who repaired thither at regular intervals to perfect himself as a professor of modern languages, found after all the most fruitful soil about him in Maine and Massachusetts. And just because he was "progressive" enough in his vision of his art to adapt the best he could find in the Old World

and also in the New, Old England at least has acclaimed him as one of the few universal spokesmen of the race that speaks the English tongue.

Old Gum Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
And underneath the eucalyptus tree
Dark-vested choral bands of shadows
danced.

In measured movements,
Measured sounds,
Responding to Eolian minstrel lead,
The circling choristers chant their
lyric hymns:
Singing of ancient myths and
legends;
Singing of comforting devotions—
Smoke of altar-fire and hearth-
stone,
and the droning of a song.

And the old gum tree stands,
Sun-beshone, with a mountain for a
background,
Benevolently communing with earth,
and man, and beast;
Stands massive,
Twisted,
Tempest-polished,
Gently bending from an outlook on
the sky
To join with white-armed rhythm in
the shadow melody:
Singing of ancient myths and
legends;
Singing of comforting devotions—
Adobe houses, terra cotta water
jars,
and the strumming of guitars.

Inspired by Arthur Miller's Drayton,
June 24, 1925

Poets in Baghdad

Poetry was, you see, worth practicing in Baghdad in those days; nor had the poets any shame in accepting presents. What prizes liked to give it was not for poets to analyze or refuse. Al-Muhsin ibn Badis, a patron of the poets, was a patron indeed. "Poets," says Ibn Khallikan, "were loud in his praise, literary men courted his patronage, and all who hoped for gain made his court their halting place."

Among the lavish patrons of poets Saif Ad-Dawlat stands high. It is related that he was one day giving audience in the city of Aleppo, and poets were reciting verses in his praise, when an Arab of the desert, and a speaker of these lines: "My means are scant, but I have reached my journey's end. This is the glory of all other cities, and thou, Emir! art the ornament whereby the Arabs surround the rest of men. Fortune, thy slave, has wronged us, and to thee we have recourse against thy slave's injustice."

Exclaimed the prince, "Thou hast done it admirably." He then ordered him a present of two hundred gold pieces. Abu'l-Kasim Othman ibn Muhammad, a native of Irak and kadi of Ain Zerba, relates as follows: "I was at an audience given by Saif Ad-Dawlat at Aleppo, when the kadi Abu'Nasr Muhammad ibn Muhammad An-Naisapuri went up to him, and having drawn an empty purse and a roll of paper out of his sleeve, he asked and obtained permission to recite a poem which was written on the paper. He then commenced his kasida, the first line of which was: 'Thy wanted generosity is still the same; thy power is uncontrolled, and thy servant stands in need of one thousand pieces of silver.'"

When the poet had finished, Saif Ad-Dawlat burst into a fit of laughter and ordered him a thousand pieces of gold, which were immediately put into the purse he had brought with him.

Here is a delightful account of the relations between a crafty poet and a patron who was not wholly a fool. Abu Dulaf was a spirited, noble, and generous chief, highly esteemed for his liberality, courage, enterprise, and for his victories and his beneficence. He distinguished himself in literature as a poet, and his discourse, and his talent was conspicuous even in the art of vocal music. He praises the celebrated poet, Bakr ibn An-Nasr, who said of him: "O thou who pursuest the study of alchemy, the great alchemist consists in praising the son of Isa. Was there but one dirhem in the world, thou wouldst obtain it by this means."

It is stated that, for these two verses, Abu Dulaf gave Ibn An-Nasr ten thousand dirhams. The poet then ceased visiting him for some time and employed the money in the purchase of a village or estate on the river Obolus. He afterwards went to see him, and addressed him in these words: "Thanks to thee, I have purchased an estate on the Obolus, crowned by a pavilion erected in marble. It has a sister beside it which is now on sale, and you have always money to bestow."

"How much," said Abu Dulaf, "is the price of that sister?"

The poet answered: "Ten thousand dirhams."

Abu Dulaf gave him the money, and said: "Recollect that the Obolus is a large river, with many estates situated on it, and that each of these sisters has another at her side; so, if thou openest such a door as this, it will lead to a breach between us. Be content with what thou hast now got, and let this be a point agreed on."

The poet then offered up prayers for his welfare and withdrew.—E. V. Lucas, in "A Boswell of Baghdad."



Arab Children of Algiers

Old Algiers

EMBOWERED in the luxuriant verdure of the Sahel, a chain of hills parallel to the north-east coast of Africa, the beautiful city of Algiers rises from the water's edge in a succession of dazzling white terraces and glistening domes and parapets. The view from the sea is one of great beauty, and a nearer approach only makes the effect more imposing and picturesque. Algiers is doubly interesting because it is like two cities, whose people are so far apart in their ideals and customs that the distinction in their habits, also, is very strikingly apparent. On the level ground near the seashore is the modern French town, with its government buildings, street cars, automobiles, airplanes and radio stations; its Parisian stores and large hotels, its broad boulevards and splendid villas.

The city of the days, the old Algiers of pirate days, climbs the steep hill above the modern town and is crowned by the Kabash or citadel, a fortress of the Middle Ages. In strong contrast to the new French part, the streets are narrow, broken, tortuous, and inaccessible to cars. The chief street is the Rue de Kabash leading to the citadel, a four hundred and ninety-seven feet long, and ninety-seven feet wide. The streets are joined by alleys just wide enough to pass through, and the overhanging roofs of the houses make them dim and uninviting. The houses, built of stone and whitewashed, are substantial, flat-topped buildings, presenting to the streets bare walls with a few slits protected by iron gratings, in place of windows. Each house has a quadrangle in the center into which a look and which is entered by a low narrow doorway. The shops in this old part of the city are simply small chambers in the walls of the house and open at the front. A few Moorish activities, such as the making of kid slippers, gold and silver ornaments, and embroidery work, are carried on. Various squares are set aside for markets which are crowded with the native city's throng of Moors, Arabs, Jews, and Negroes.

Algers are born the little Arab children of today. They are "street Arabs," indeed. Passing down the steep twisting passageways, one is likely to step in among them they where as, with their dogs, they sit and play in the middle of the streets, or group themselves together on the steps of a mansion or a little mosque beside it which is now on sale, and you have always money to bestow."

"How much," said Abu Dulaf, "is the price of that sister?"

The poet answered: "Ten thousand dirhams."

Abu Dulaf gave him the money, and said: "Recollect that the Obolus is a large river, with many estates situated on it, and that each of these sisters has another at her side; so, if thou openest such a door as this, it will lead to a breach between us. Be content with what thou hast now got, and let this be a point agreed on."

The poet then offered up prayers for his welfare and withdrew.—E. V. Lucas, in "A Boswell of Baghdad."

Wild Life Around a London Pool

A shaded pool in the heart of London, around which and over which "wild aquatic life goes on quietly and peacefully in natural, harmonious conditions; it is just below the bridge over the Serpentine in Hyde Park, on the very edge of Rotten Row with its fashionable riders, and scarcely fifty yards from the traffic which roars up and down the important thoroughfare of Knightsbridge.

Blue and silver herons, standing thoughtfully in the water's edge, are mirrored on its face; rabbits come up its sloping shores to nibble its deep green grasses and mingle with the pearl-grey wood pigeons in the hunt for hidden seeds; while its smooth, clear surface is plowed by matronly mallard ducks and red-billed moor hens which have their apartments among the thickly overhanging flags and reeds. None of the inhabitants, furred or feathered, pays the slightest attention to the fascinated human spectators kept at a respectful distance by an iron-spiked fence. They attend strictly to their own business, which is almost totally concerned with the gathering of food.

Grateful as this pool is at all times of the year to the dusty urban eye, its charm is increased several fold when, in late June or early July, up a generation of brought forth and introduced to the bounty of its waters.

The mallard ducks ordinarily so unobtrusive and placid, what with incessant feedings from the bread crumbs of visitors, now face a perilous life with domestic concern. After several weeks of brooding among the tall grasses on the shore, they suddenly fall forth at the head of small and active flocks of tiny black and gold blobs—the year's new crop of ducklings.

Nature herself must have smiled in the making of these miniature creatures. They are so absurd and infantile, so artless of eye, so zealous in the exploration of weeds and lily pads. The mother sits among them like an ocean liner surrounded by nosing tugs. As she moves watchfully among them she keeps up a contented, low-keyed croon. This note, however, is sharply changed at the sight of a cat or a passing keeper. She whirls on her stem, uttering a series of guttural quacks which bring her young like arrows to the shadow of her wings. Their speed at such a time or when an appetizing morsel looms in view is astonishing. They lift themselves bodily, and with only their toes touching the water, half fly and half skate to their goal.

Almost at the same time the young of the moor hen—little globes of soot—begin to appear. They were hatched among the rushes so close to the water's edge that almost as soon as they were born they tumbled off their platform of sticks into the pool. This was the first necessary step in their education, teaching them that their feet, though not

webbed like the duck's, are flanged so that they can swim as easily as they can walk.

Their mother, however, does not encourage them to wander far from home until their legs have grown stronger. She warns them to stay close to the shore as she, with a characteristic bobbing of her head, goes foraging off through the water in search of food. As soon as she finds a tit-bit, she immediately makes for the nursery with a twitter of triumph. She holds the food down to her babies so that they can pluck it delightedly out of her mouth with their little pink bills.

Within two or three days the moor-chicks become more venturesome, and soon they begin to lighten their mother's task by hunting their own food in and out of the water. Presently they find themselves in the thick of a passing fleet of ducklings, and then ensue a rich comedy. The mother duck, suddenly beholding a dark stranger among her golden darlings, orders him away with a lunge of her beak. The moor hen, scandalized and shrieking, rushes to the rescue of her offspring. The two come together with a flutter of wings and a dash of spray. High words are exchanged. The moor hen is much the smaller and lighter, but her agility and sharp beak make her a formidable opponent, and the duck is glad to draw off with her wondering feet. Each mother claims the triumph, the moor hen driving her offspring home ahead of her with excited clucks, and the duck dipping her head in the water and flapping her wings as if it had been a famous victory.

Other misunderstandings and consequent bouts ensue until both mother duck and moor hen find that there is ample food and room in the pond for all, and both sides thereafter accord each other mutual respect.

All this time the herons look on in superior silence, and repose. A blackbird is singing in the copse which encloses the head of the pool; rabbits trink on the shaded lawn under the plane trees; and swarms of sparrows compete with the wood pigeons for the crumbs thrown by a passing surrealmist from the fence, well strung with human smiles.

Ploughman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Upon the rim of morning
Stands before the stars are gone;
August walks ahead of him
Through the fields of golden corn.

August takes him by the hand;
Up—an early bird goes by;
Then the timberline is clean,
Taut against the brimming sky.

No black menace of a crow
Holds his gaze; his empire lies
Bright with wheat and green bright
Underneath his thankful eyes.

The horizon widens, breaks,
Unconjectured, he stands
Holding cornfields to his breast,
And the harvest in his hands.

Harold Vinall.

Prevention

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE old proverb that "prevention is better than cure" points to the general belief that humanity dreads suffering and inharmonious, and would avoid it by any means, if it knew how. Everywhere we see efforts being made to improve on past methods and to obviate, as far as possible, the repetition of discordant circumstances by lessening if not altogether destroying future risks. So far as this goes it is wisdom, but in spite of all these efforts mankind is ceaselessly needing cure for some ill and even seems to have grasped little of the idea of prevention.

The world is getting accustomed to hearing of the wonderful cures of body and mind effected through the ministrations of Christian Science; and incontrovertible proofs of this healing work now meet with little opposition or disbelief. The great majority of people have not yet, however, realized that by far the most wonderful part of the mission of Christian Science is to be found in its prevention of discord and disease by given method and rule. Christian Science is the Christianity which Jesus taught and demonstrated, but its practical availability to all at this period was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy sixty years ago; and it is since her discovery that it has proved itself the way of salvation to mankind from all ills of the flesh.

Christian Science teaches that the only true preventive of evil is the understanding of how to think rightly; for to think rightly leads to living rightly, which must result eventually in a perfectly harmonious state of existence. This is in accordance with the divine law given out by Moses in the book of Deuteronomy, "Thou shalt keep therefore his statutes, and his commandments, which I command thee this day, that it may go well with thee, and with thy children after thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days upon the earth, which the Lord thy God giveth thee, for ever." The ninety-day fast is also the true preventive of all evil in the words: "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone." Mrs. Eddy gives the same preventive admonition when she writes in "The First Church of Christ,

Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (p. 210): "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited. The self-seeking pride of the evil thinker injures him when he would harm others. Goodness involuntarily resists evil."

How earnestly should all strive for the prevention of evil; and how grateful we are to know that this prevention is possible, if only we will think rightly and so avoid the consequence of wrong thinking! But right thinking must be diligently pursued, if we would hope to gain the promised results of peace and health. Jesus is an example of his devotion to right when he said, "I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work." May not his words mean that he was faithful upon every opportunity and under every circumstance, to right thinking about God and His creation?

Christian Science reveals to us, by positive proof, that it is no part of God's plan that His creation should fall, and afterwards require to be raised up—should suffer and need to be healed. God, our loving Father, created all in the image and likeness of Himself, and by His will and power maintains it thus for ever. The way, therefore, to avoid the need of a cure, is to follow the method of prevention according to the understanding of God and His laws, and persistently to abide by it in our lives. This method pertains entirely to scientific, right thinking, which all may learn.

Since God is Spirit, Mind, and man is His reflection, man must be spiritual. This being the true status of man, it follows that he must reflect divine Mind, and thus be harmonious. Anything else is a lie about God and His creation, and it is the lie which in belief produces the evil that seems to appear. How simple is the method of preventing the seeming reality of evil from afflicting us, and yet mankind seems slow to avail itself of its aid! Nevertheless, God, in His infinite love, rewards the smallest effort toward right thinking.

Happiness

It's no in titles nor in fank:
It's no in wealth like London bank.
To purchase peace and rest:
It's no in making muckle mair:
It's no in books, it's no in lears:
To make us truly blest:
If happiness has not her seat
And centre in the breast.
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest.
Nae treasures, nor pleasures,
Could make us happy lang:
The heart aye is the part
That makes us right or wrang. . . .

Then let us cheerly acquiesce:
Nae make out nae pleasures less,
By pinning at our state;
And even should misfortunes come,
I here wha sit hae met wi' some,
An' thankfu' for them yet.
They gie the wit of age to youth;
They make us see the naked truth.
The real good and ill,
Though losses and crosses,
Be lessons right severe,
There's nae mair, ye'll get there,
Ye'll find nae ither where.
—Burns (Epistle to Davie).

Woodland Mystery

Under the pale beams of the moon the woodland is eerie, as if peopled by playful elves that fit unseen in the bushes, rustling their wings of silk and silver. From the fantastic stirring in the brush a brown bird floats into the night air shot with moonlight to sail around a bend in the road and vanish into the heart of the forest.

Waving tree tops bow an obeisance to the mysterious magic of the moonlight, away in palm fashion to an enthroned monarch, as the moon sails like a gondola in the purple sky, calmly gliding over the billowing clouds that embrace it like waves. Lavishly expending its silver beams in the forest, the moon gondola sails on until it shines upon the waves of the lake, tinting them a pale gold, and forming a glittering road from bridge to shore, across the path of the yacht that is dreamily steaming to harbor.

Sepia shadows of the woods respond to the wand that touches them as the moon rises higher and ever higher toward the center of the tall overhanging vault. It is all a deep mystery in the forest—that which cannot be seen, and can only be vaguely heard and imagined! There are many sounds and intonations, more hints and stirrings that proceed from gossamer wings and tiny feet which cannot be seen when the moon waves its sorcery over the scene.

And why should the brook be so jolly? Amidst the day sounds it seems to only smile and murmur in its daytime reverie. Now it is gay with laughter among whispered sounds, as pebbles and shap stones and pebbles, eddying with moon magic, and gleaming with the mystery that surrounds the forest, with its tiny creatures and growing things.

So different from the day. Yet

A HALF-CENTURY EDITION OF SCIENCE and HEALTH with KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

by MARY BAKER EDDY

In order to mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half century since "Science and Health" was first published, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a Half-Century Edition of the pocket-size textbook.

This edition has a title-page printed in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular pocket edition.

The Half-Century Edition of the textbook will be issued in addition to the black morocco pocket edition for the remainder of the year 1925.

The price of this special pocket edition will be the same as that of the regular pocket edition—namely, one copy, \$5.00, twelve or more to one address, each \$4.75.

Orders and remittances therefore should be sent to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street
Back Bay Station
Boston, Massachusetts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY.
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 250 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, per copy, 10 cents; per month, \$2.50; per year, \$25.00. Single copies 5 cents.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of The Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper. All rights of republication of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remittance of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

Domestic Foreign
14 pages..... 4 cents 2 cents
18 pages..... 5 cents 3 cents
22 pages..... 6 cents 4 cents
26 pages..... 7 cents 5 cents
30 pages..... 8 cents 6 cents
34 pages..... 9 cents 7 cents
38 pages..... 10 cents 8 cents
42 pages..... 11 cents 9 cents
46 pages..... 12 cents 10 cents
50 pages..... 13 cents 11 cents
54 pages..... 14 cents 12 cents
58 pages..... 15 cents 13 cents
62 pages..... 16 cents 14 cents
66 pages..... 17 cents 15 cents
70 pages..... 18 cents 16 cents
74 pages..... 19 cents 17 cents
78 pages..... 20 cents 18 cents
82 pages..... 21 cents 19 cents
86 pages..... 22 cents 20 cents
90 pages..... 23 cents 21 cents
94 pages..... 24 cents 22 cents
98 pages..... 25 cents 23 cents
102 pages..... 26 cents 24 cents
106 pages..... 27 cents 25 cents
110 pages..... 28 cents 26 cents
114 pages..... 29 cents 27 cents
118 pages..... 30 cents 28 cents
122 pages..... 31 cents 29 cents
126 pages..... 32 cents 30 cents
130 pages..... 33 cents 31 cents
134 pages..... 34 cents 32 cents
138 pages..... 35 cents 33 cents
142 pages..... 36 cents 34 cents
146 pages..... 37 cents 35 cents
150 pages..... 38 cents 36 cents
154 pages..... 39 cents 37 cents
158 pages..... 40 cents 38 cents
162 pages..... 41 cents 39 cents
166 pages..... 42 cents 40 cents
170 pages..... 43 cents 41 cents
174 pages..... 44 cents 42 cents
178 pages..... 45 cents 43 cents
182 pages..... 46 cents 44 cents
186 pages..... 47 cents 45 cents
190 pages..... 48 cents 46 cents
194 pages..... 49 cents 47 cents
198 pages..... 50 cents 48 cents
202 pages..... 51 cents 49 cents
206 pages..... 52 cents 50 cents
210 pages..... 53 cents 51 cents
214 pages..... 54 cents 52 cents
218 pages..... 55 cents 53 cents
222 pages..... 56 cents 54 cents
226 pages..... 57 cents 55 cents
230 pages..... 58 cents 56 cents
234 pages..... 59 cents 57 cents
238 pages..... 60 cents 58 cents
242 pages..... 61 cents 59 cents
246 pages..... 62 cents 60 cents
250 pages..... 63 cents 61 cents
254 pages..... 64 cents 62 cents
258 pages..... 65 cents 63 cents
262 pages..... 66 cents 64 cents
266 pages..... 67 cents 65 cents
270 pages..... 68 cents 66 cents
274 pages..... 69 cents 67 cents
278 pages..... 70 cents 68 cents
282 pages..... 71 cents 69 cents
286 pages..... 72 cents 70 cents
290 pages..... 73 cents 71 cents
294 pages..... 74 cents 72 cents
298 pages..... 75 cents 73 cents
302 pages..... 76 cents 74 cents
306 pages..... 77 cents 75 cents
310 pages..... 78 cents 76 cents
314 pages..... 79 cents 77 cents
318 pages..... 80 cents 78 cents
322 pages..... 81 cents 79 cents
326 pages..... 82 cents 80 cents
330 pages..... 83 cents 81 cents
334 pages..... 84 cents 82 cents
338 pages..... 85 cents 83 cents
342 pages..... 86 cents 84 cents
346 pages..... 87 cents 85 cents
350 pages..... 88 cents 86 cents
354 pages..... 89 cents 87 cents
358 pages..... 90 cents 88 cents
362 pages..... 91 cents 89 cents
366 pages..... 92 cents 90 cents
370 pages..... 93 cents 91 cents
374 pages..... 94 cents 92 cents
378 pages..... 95 cents 93 cents
382 pages..... 96 cents 94 cents
386 pages..... 97 cents 95 cents
390 pages..... 98 cents 96 cents
394 pages..... 99 cents 97 cents
398 pages..... 100 cents 98 cents
402 pages..... 101 cents 99 cents
406 pages..... 102 cents 100 cents
410 pages..... 103 cents 101 cents
414 pages..... 104 cents 102 cents
418 pages..... 105 cents 103 cents
422 pages..... 106 cents 104 cents
426 pages..... 107 cents 105 cents
430 pages..... 108 cents 106 cents
434 pages..... 109 cents 107 cents
438 pages..... 110 cents 108 cents
442 pages..... 111 cents 109 cents
446 pages..... 112 cents 110 cents
450 pages..... 113 cents 111 cents
454 pages..... 114 cents 112 cents
458 pages..... 115 cents 113 cents
462 pages..... 116 cents 114 cents
466 pages..... 117 cents 115 cents
470 pages..... 118 cents 116 cents
474 pages..... 119 cents 117 cents
478 pages..... 120 cents 118 cents
482 pages..... 121 cents 119 cents
486 pages..... 122 cents 120 cents
490 pages..... 123 cents 121 cents
494 pages..... 124 cents 122 cents
498 pages..... 125 cents 123 cents
502 pages..... 126 cents 124 cents
506 pages..... 127 cents 125 cents
510 pages..... 128 cents 126 cents
514 pages..... 129 cents 127 cents
518 pages..... 130 cents 128 cents
522 pages..... 131 cents 129 cents
526 pages..... 132 cents 130 cents
530 pages..... 133 cents 131 cents
534 pages..... 134 cents 132 cents
538 pages..... 135 cents 133 cents
542 pages..... 136 cents 134 cents
546 pages..... 137 cents 135 cents
550 pages..... 138 cents 136 cents
554 pages..... 139 cents 137 cents
558 pages..... 140 cents 138 cents
562 pages..... 141 cents 139 cents
566 pages..... 142 cents 140 cents
570 pages..... 143 cents 141 cents
574 pages..... 144 cents 14

HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL



CALIFORNIA

HOTEL St Francis

UNION SQUARE
SAN FRANCISCO

Typically Californian in its scenic setting, thoroughly San Franciscan in its atmosphere, modern in every detail of equipment, the Hotel St. Francis is "home" for the world traveler. Management—Thos. J. Coleman

ENGLAND

Two London Hotels

Rubens

Rembrandt

These Hotels, named after the great painters, are situated in the most desirable positions, easy of access from all parts of London. They are under one management and highly recommended, offering the maximum of luxurious rooming combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates.

RUBENS. Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria, facing Buckingham Palace. Residence of H. M., the King of England.

REMBRANDT. South Kensington, S. W., Kensington 100 (19 lines), facing the Victoria and Albert Museum. Telephone 4944.

TARIFF ON APPLICATION TO MANAGER

COMFORT

Large airy rooms, a sunlit lobby and the air of real refinement, combine to make your stay enjoyable.

HOTEL VAN NUYS

South of Main
LOS ANGELES

CENTRAL LONDON

Hotel Gwalia

Upper Woburn Place, LONDON, W. C. 1

COMFORT & REFINEMENT

Beautiful Restaurant. Orchestral plays daily during luncheon & dinner. Telephone on all floors. Central Heating. Running Hot and Cold Water in every room. Near Regent's & Kings Cross Stations. Centrally situated for West End, City & Theatreland. Bedrooms, bath, breakfast and attendance from 8/6.

Telephone 4944.

The Clift

Every room an outside room with bath. Service thoughtful and distinctive. Convenient to theatres, shops, boats and trains. San Francisco's newest fine hotel.

FREDERICK C. CLIFT
President
H. S. WISH
Resident Mgr.

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

GREATER BOSTON

The Hotel Jenngate

534 Beacon Street
at Charlesgate

"Distinction"

ONE of Boston's newest apartment hotels with a picturesque setting overlooking the Charles River Basin and Back Bay Fens. Equipped and furnished in accordance with latest ideas. All baths have Thermomatic Shower Control. Suites may now be reserved at

Unusually Attractive Rates

Superior dining room service after September 1st. European Plan.

Louis P. LaFranchi, Manager Telephone Kenmore 4460

LINCOLNSHIRE HOTEL

20 Charles St.
Boston

"At the foot of Beacon Hill"

Delightfully located in the residential section, near Public Garden and Charles River esplanade, yet easily accessible to the business district, theatres, shops, etc.

A quiet and refined hotel. One or more rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates reasonable.

The restaurant leaves nothing to be desired.

It will be a pleasure to mail you a descriptive booklet or to show you through the building at any time.

Write for folder and rules.

FREDERICK C. CLIFT
President
H. S. WISH
Resident Mgr.

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco

VACATION MOTOR TOURS

De Luxe
Parlor Observation
Coaches

"Berkshires"

THREE-DAY WHITE MOUNTAIN TOUR
Every Friday, 8 A. M.—\$22.50, including
Hotel Room and Meals, beginning
June 15. THURSDAY, MOHAWK
TRAIL AND ALBANY TOUR—Every
Monday and Thursday—\$20. A. M.—
Hotel room and meals, \$27.50, begin-
ning June 15.

SIX-DAY TRIANGULAR TOUR VIA
MOHAWK TRAIL TO ALBANY, HUD-
SON RIVER DAY LINE TO NEW
YORK, AND STEAMER TO HARTFORD,
TRIANGLE TOUR—Every
Monday and Thursday—\$20. A. M.—
Hotel room and meals, \$27.50, begin-
ning June 15.

TWO-DAY TOUR TO CAPE COD, \$22.50, beginning June 20

Daily tours around Boston, also Plymouth, Gloucester,
Salem, Marblehead, Lexington and Concord,
and other points of New England.

Gray Line Motor Tours

UPPER-PLAZA HOTEL, BOSTON

Telephone Back Bay 5480

"Gray Line" literature at all tourist agencies, including hotels and "ARK MR. PORTER"
information offices throughout the world. If you cannot be supplied write, as direct.

MASSACHUSETTS

In the Berkshires

1000 feet Elevation

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

Golf, Saddle Horses, Bathing at
Lake Mahkencoe—Orchestra

Same Management—Winter Resort
Princess Hotel, Bermuda

The Bancroft

Worcester, Mass.

The Rendezvous of the Connoisseur
and Discriminating Traveler

CHAS. S. AVERILL, Mgr.

Hotel Worthy

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

250 Rooms—200 with Baths

A la Carte Dining Room and
Modern Cafeteria

JAMES T. BROWN, Mgr.

THE ARKAVEN

On King's Road at 80 Humphrey St.

Swampscott, Massachusetts

ONLY 30 MINUTES FROM BOSTON

A pleasant place to live, stay awhile, or dine.

ROOMS WITH BATH. SEND FOR BOOKLET

Telephone Breakers 9001 or 7500

Fernald's Auto Inn

Newbury, Massachusetts

Lobster, Steak and Chicken Dinners.

A la Carte Service. On the Shore Route
from Boston to Portland. At the Parker
River Bridge. (No room available).

See Newburyport 1044-M.

BARNSTABLE INN

CAPE COD

Located in the old New England village of
Barnstable, Mass. The inn still retains the
atmosphere and furnishings of 150 years ago,
with its 14 modern modern bedrooms. It is
an ideal place to spend week-ends or a
summer vacation.

Open until Nov. 1, 1925.

JOS. G. TURPIN, Manager

WISCONSIN

LAKEWOOD PINES

Minocqua, Wisconsin

All rustic log cabins overlooking lake in
midst of big virgin pine, in the Adirondack
at the foot of the great Adirondack Park. We find it
a lovely place, just the place to come to
rest, away from all excitement—just peace
and quietness. Meats are good. Music,
book, etc. "Chin J. Francis" Finnish Indian
Selling grounds. Bathing, boating, hiking. A
perfect spot for rest and study.

G. H. REINERGER, Owner

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Overlooking Puget Sound

Hotel Atwood

E. TAYLOR, Proprietor

Centrally located. Rooms—rooms with
bath, \$1.50 up. Rooms with private
bath \$2.50 up. Special rates by week
or month.

Cor. First Ave. & Pine St., Seattle, Wn.

WHEN YOU VISIT
MOUNT TACOMA
make this your home

SANDS HOTEL

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

A high class family and tourist hotel.

Reasonable rates on either plan. Rooms with
bath \$2.50 up. No. 6th & St. Helens W. M. OLSEN, Prop.

SINGER'S LAKE CRESCENT TAVERN

We operate one of the smartest
places in the State of Washington.

Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern

Write or wire. PORT ANGELES, Wash.

LOUISIANA

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

One of America's "Cradle Hotels"

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

People who travel
read The Monitor

TEXAS

Sam Houston Hotel

HOUSTON'S NEWEST

200 Rooms, 200 Baths. Rate \$2 to \$2.50

Fireproof

HOUSTON, TEXAS

OHIO

Hotel Elyria

ELYRIA, OHIO

K. M. MUSSEY, Manager

60 Rooms, 21 Baths, \$1.50 and up.

Special attention to Tourist Business.

FLORIDA

THE PALM BEACH HOTEL

W. J. GILKESON, Gen. Agt. Palm Beach

333 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST RAILWAY SYSTEM IN AMERICA

Enjoy

A mountain holiday at

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

K NOW the joys of the mountain trails.

Visit majestic glaciers, deep canyons
and Alpine lakes.

Stop at Jasper Park Lodge (near \$6.00 up,
American plan, open May 15 to Sept. 30).

Golf, play tennis, hike, climb, swim in
pool or lake, or rest.

At Jasper starts the famous Triangle Tour
—down the valley of the mystic Skeena
to Prince Rupert; by Canadian National
Steamer to Alaska or Vancouver, return-
ing East by rail, along the roaring gorges
of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers.

Write to nearest office for tourist fares,
resort rates and booklets.

W. J. GILKESON, Gen. Agt. Palm Beach

INDUSTRIALS

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

extra dividends this year would be the necessity for conserving cash needed for the expansion of the plant and the business.

Cash resources of \$139,000,000, however, are not the only factor in the needs, and as a matter of fact, the 1924 annual report stated that plant investment this year would be "relatively small as compared with 1923."

The following tabulation compares results of the first half of this year with the preceding year and with the first half of 1924, and with previous

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------|------|------|-------|
| 100 | Phosphoric Acid Co | 4112 | 4112 | 40% |
| 100 | Phosphate Rock | 4112 | 4112 | 40% |
| 100 | Purely Bk B | 404 | 404 | 40% |
| 100 | Purely Bk B | 404 | 404 | 40% |
| 5000 | St Regis Paper | 844 | 844 | 84% |
| 5000 | St Regis Paper | 844 | 844 | 84% |
| 400 | Silicon Gel Cor vte | 204 | 188 | 20% |
| 400 | Silicon Gel Cor vte | 204 | 188 | 20% |
| 100 | Southern Ry | 1572 | 161 | 157% |
| 100 | Southeast P&T | 1572 | 161 | 1572% |
| 100 | Southeast P&T | 1572 | 161 | 1572% |
| 200 | So Cit Util | 60 | 60 | 60% |
| 200 | Stan Pub A | 204 | 204 | 20% |
| 200 | Strait Internat | 254 | 254 | 25% |
| 200 | Strait Internat | 254 | 254 | 25% |
| 100 | Tower Mfg Corp | 84 | 84 | 84% |
| 100 | Tower Mfg Corp | 84 | 84 | 84% |
| 100 | Un Carbide & Cr | 674 | 674 | 67% |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net earn | \$27,200,350 | 1923 | 1200 Anglo-Am Oil | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Ret for com. | 23,804,838 | 1924 | 1000 do pf | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Dividend | 1,395,512 | 1925 | 1000 do pf | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Cash & gov't | 30,552,452 | 10,064,249 | 2000 Gulf P. Linc. | 60 1/4 | 60 1/4 | 60 1/4 |
| | | | 2000 Continental Oil | 24 | 23 3/4 | 23 3/4 |
| | | | 80 Eureka Pipe L. | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| | | | 1000 Gulf Pipe L. | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| | | | 3600 International Pet. | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| | | | 1000 Magnolia | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| | | | 1000 Ohio Oil | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| | | | 1000 Prairie O&G | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| | | | 160 South Penn Oil | 189 | 189 | 189 |
| | | | 1000 Swift Pipe Linc. | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| | | | 1000 Sverdrup Pipe L. | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| | | | 4500 Stan Oil of Ind. | 62 3/4 | 62 3/4 | 62 3/4 |
| | | | 1000 T. & E. Oil | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| | | | 300 Imperial Oil Can. | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |

| | Today | Previous | Last |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Bar silver in New York | 69 1/2 c | 69 1/2 c | 69 1/2 c |
| Bar silver in London | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Bar gold in London | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 |
| Mexican dollars | 53 1/2 c | 53 1/2 c | 53 1/2 c |

| INDEPENDENT OILS | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1900 Am Maracaibo | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 800 Cities Sec new | 40 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |

| | Boston | New York |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Exchanges | \$75,000,000 | \$961,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 75,000,000 | 961,000,000 |
| Balances | 23,000,000 | 89,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 36,000,000 | 89,000,000 |
| F. R. bank credit | 22,535,162 | 89,000,000 |

| Acceptance Market | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Prime Eligible Banks— | |
| 30 days | 3% 63% |
| 60 days | 3% 63% |
| 90 days | 3% 63% |
| 120 days | 3% 63% |
| 150 days | 3% 63% |
| 180 days | 3% 63% |
| 210 days | 3% 63% |
| 240 days | 3% 63% |
| 270 days | 3% 63% |
| 300 days | 3% 63% |
| 360 days | 3% 63% |
| 480 days | 3% 63% |
| 600 days | 3% 63% |
| 720 days | 3% 63% |
| 840 days | 3% 63% |
| 960 days | 3% 63% |
| 1080 days | 3% 63% |
| 1200 days | 3% 63% |
| 1320 days | 3% 63% |
| 1440 days | 3% 63% |
| 1560 days | 3% 63% |
| 1680 days | 3% 63% |
| 1800 days | 3% 63% |
| 1920 days | 3% 63% |
| 2040 days | 3% 63% |
| 2160 days | 3% 63% |
| 2280 days | 3% 63% |
| 2400 days | 3% 63% |
| 2520 days | 3% 63% |
| 2640 days | 3% 63% |
| 2760 days | 3% 63% |
| 2880 days | 3% 63% |
| 3000 days | 3% 63% |
| 3120 days | 3% 63% |
| 3240 days | 3% 63% |
| 3360 days | 3% 63% |
| 3480 days | 3% 63% |
| 3600 days | 3% 63% |
| 3720 days | 3% 63% |
| 3840 days | 3% 63% |
| 3960 days | 3% 63% |
| 4080 days | 3% 63% |
| 4200 days | 3% 63% |
| 4320 days | 3% 63% |
| 4440 days | 3% 63% |
| 4560 days | 3% 63% |
| 4680 days | 3% 63% |
| 4800 days | 3% 63% |
| 4920 days | 3% 63% |
| 5040 days | 3% 63% |
| 5160 days | 3% 63% |
| 5280 days | 3% 63% |
| 5400 days | 3% 63% |
| 5520 days | 3% 63% |
| 5640 days | 3% 63% |
| 5760 days | 3% 63% |
| 5880 days | 3% 63% |
| 6000 days | 3% 63% |
| 6120 days | 3% 63% |
| 6240 days | 3% 63% |
| 6360 days | 3% 63% |
| 6480 days | 3% 63% |
| 6600 days | 3% 63% |
| 6720 days | 3% 63% |
| 6840 days | 3% 63% |
| 6960 days | 3% 63% |
| 7080 days | 3% 63% |
| 7200 days | 3% 63% |
| 7320 days | 3% 63% |
| 7440 days | 3% 63% |
| 7560 days | 3% 63% |
| 7680 days | 3% 63% |
| 7800 days | 3% 63% |
| 7920 days | 3% 63% |
| 8040 days | 3% 63% |
| 8160 days | 3% 63% |
| 8280 days | 3% 63% |
| 8400 days | 3% 63% |
| 8520 days | 3% 63% |
| 8640 days | 3% 63% |
| 8760 days | 3% 63% |
| 8880 days | 3% 63% |
| 9000 days | 3% 63% |
| 9120 days | 3% 63% |
| 9240 days | 3% 63% |
| 9360 days | 3% 63% |
| 9480 days | 3% 63% |
| 9600 days | 3% 63% |
| 9720 days | 3% 63% |
| 9840 days | 3% 63% |
| 9960 days | 3% 63% |
| 10080 days | 3% 63% |
| 10200 days | 3% 63% |
| 10320 days | 3% 63% |
| 10440 days | 3% 63% |
| 10560 days | 3% 63% |
| 10680 days | 3% 63% |
| 10800 days | 3% 63% |
| 10920 days | 3% 63% |
| 11040 days | 3% 63% |
| 11160 days | 3% 63% |
| 11280 days | 3% 63% |
| 11400 days | 3% 63% |
| 11520 days | 3% 63% |
| 11640 days | 3% 63% |
| 11760 days | 3% 63% |
| 11880 days | 3% 63% |
| 12000 days | 3% 63% |
| 12120 days | 3% 63% |
| 12240 days | 3% 63% |
| 12360 days | 3% 63% |
| 12480 days | 3% 63% |
| 12600 days | 3% 63% |
| 12720 days | 3% 63% |
| 12840 days | 3% 63% |
| 12960 days | 3% 63% |
| 13080 days | 3% 63% |
| 13200 days | 3% 63% |
| 13320 days | 3% 63% |
| 13440 days | 3% 63% |
| 13560 days | 3% 63% |
| 13680 days | 3% 63% |
| 13800 days | 3% 63% |
| 13920 days | 3% 63% |
| 14040 days | 3% 63% |
| 14160 days | 3% 63% |
| 14280 days | 3% 63% |
| 14400 days | 3% 63% |
| 14520 days | |

| SHATTUCK-ARIZONA INCOME | | 1925 | | 1924 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| Shattuck-Arizona's Income account | | | | | |
| for June 30 quarter compares: | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Gross | ..... | \$194,708 | | \$285,571 | |
| Expenses | ..... | 202,459 | | 243,345 | |
| *Net | ..... | 95,781 | | 41,226 | |
| Six months gross | ..... | 435,738 | | 511,109 | |

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| Expenses | 443,321 | 494,281 |
| *Net earnings | 7,593 | 117,228 |
| *Before depreciation, depletion and deferred developments. | | |
| †Loss. | | |

SALEM ELECTRIC LIGHTING

The Department of Public Utilities has

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|---|
| Richmond | 4 | Dallas | 4 | approved the issue by the Salem Electric |
| Atlanta | 4 | Madrid | 5 | Lighting Company at \$70 a share of |
| Amsterdam | 4 | London | 5 | 20,500 shares of capital stock, par \$50, |
| Athens | 6 1/2 | Paris | 8 | proceeds to be applied solely to the pay- |
| Berlin | 7 | San Francisco | 2 1/2 | ment and cancellation of \$377,455 coupon |
| Budapest | 9 | Prague | 4 1/2 | notes and \$845,000 promissory notes, the |
| Bucharest | 8 | Riga | 8 | remainder to be applied solely to the |
| Bombay | 4 | Rome | 7 | payment of obligations incurred or to be |
| Brussels | 5 1/4 | Sofia | 7 | |

| | | | |
|-------------|---|------------|------|
| Copenhagen | 7 | Stockholm | 10 |
| Oslo | 6 | Swiss Bank | 44 |
| Lisbon | 9 | Tokyo | 8.03 |
| Calcutta | 4 | Vienna | 10 |
| Helsingfors | 9 | Warsaw | 10 |

Foreign Exchange Rates

Common Stock Market—Share prices

| | Current | Previous | Parity |
|--------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Sterling | ... | ... | ... |
| Demand | ... | ... | ... |
| Cables | ... | ... | ... |
| French franc | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| Belgian francs..... | .0458 | .0461 | 183 |
| Swiss francs..... | 1942½ | 1942½ | 182 |
| Lire..... | .0366½ | .0366½ | 188 |
| Marks..... | .2381 | .2386 | 183 |
| Holland..... | .4019½ | .4017½ | 202 |
| Sweden..... | .2689 | .2689 | 268 |
| Norway..... | .1843 | .1826½ | 268 |
| Denmark..... | .22 90 | .2253 | 268 |

The first half of 1925 increased to \$4,835,344, compared with \$3,598,126 a year ago. Gross was \$37,907,626, a gain of more than \$2,300,000.

MORE BAD-ORDER CARS
 Freight cars in need of repair July 15

| | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|
| Spain | 1447 | 1441 | 193 |
| Portugal | 6526 | 6526 | 1,08 |
| Greece | 6157 | 6157 | 193 |
| Austria | 6144 | 6144 | 2026 |
| Argentina | 4036 | 4035 | 4243 |
| Brazil | 1183 | 1185 | 3244 |
| Poland | 1960 | 1925 | 1950 |
| Hungary | 6144 | 6144 | 263 |

total 139,672 or 5.6 per cent of the number on the line, an increase of 1304 over July 1, according to the American Railway Association.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE
SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 4.—The Denver & Rio Grande Western has with-

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jugoslavia | ..... | 0181½ | 0182 | 193 |
| Finland | ..... | 0253 | 0253 | 193 |
| Czechoslovakia | ..... | 0296½ | 0296½ | 2026 |
| Rumania | ..... | 0051½ | 0051½ | 193 |
| Shanghai(tael) | ..... | 7682½ | 7859¾ | 10632 |
| Hong Kong | ..... | 5790 | 5790 | 78 |
| Bombay | ..... | 3673 | 3674 | 4866 |
| Yokohama | ..... | 4135 | 4130 | 4994 |

| Country | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Uruguay | 9970 | 9975 | 1,0342 |
| Chile | 1185 | 1185 | 365 |
| Peru | 493 | 493 | 4,8885 |
| Canadian Ex. | 1.00 5-64 | 1.00 5-64 | 1.00 |

Per thousand.

AMERICAN SUGAR EXPORTS

Refined sugar exported from the United States in the 1924-25 season totaled 561,124,000 pounds, compared with 370,942,000 in the previous season.

t crude oil 25 cents a barrel to
and Grade B 25 cents to \$1.25,

vanced prices of brass and copper
rials $\frac{3}{4}$ cent a pound.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Local Classified Advertisements

OTHER THAN UNITED STATES (See also preceding page)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10¢ a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

For Other Classified Advertisements See Preceding Page

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

The House Bureau

(M. A. RYAN)

HOUSES & FLATS

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

Inventories—Insurance—Best Collections

351 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3

Telephone Kensington 2747

Garden or Orchard

Plots for sale from £100

PADDINGTON 15 MINUTES, G.W.R.

Drayton House Estate, West Drayton,

Middlesex. Quiet, picturesque spot. Station

2 mins. Gas, water supply. Electricity

arranged for. Apply: Agents or Builders

on Estate.

PERCIVAL ASHBY

44a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2.

HOUSE & ESTATE AGENT

SURVEYOR

Estates Managed. Rents collected.

Income Tax Claims and Reclaims.

CUDDEY. Near Bexhill-on-Sea. Valuable

building plot for sale. Also 1000 ft. front

Apply: Box K 405, The Christian Science

Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD with vacant pos-

session, near Buckingham Palace, No. 20 Buck-

ingham Gate, London, W. 1. 2 reception

rooms, 8.5 bedrooms, 2.5 reception rooms,

hydraulic lift, electric light, no restrictions,

except as to rights of light. Apply: Messrs. P. &

W. CURREY, 31 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—On the Seaside, charming mod-

ern residence, 5 acres, modern and lovely gar-

den, excellent tennis court, 2 reception

rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2.5 reception rooms,

hydraulic lift, electric light, no restrictions,

except as to rights of light. Apply: Messrs. P. &

W. CURREY, 31 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, SUSSEX.

Freehold house for sale, most pleas-

ant situation, wonderful views, 1 1/2

hours from London, 6 bedrooms, 2 sit-

ting rooms, beautiful sea and garden,

two acres, fruit & vegetables. Box K 405, The

Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,

London, W. C. 2.

WANTED—Small house or bungalow to pur-

chase; easy road, London, 37 Harrington

Road, Leytonstone, E. 11.

TO LET

KENT—25 miles from London, to let about

4000 acres, 4 months or more, 3 acres

in 3 areas, good, south aspect, lovely views,

4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, 2 bathrooms,

electric light, central heating, hot

water, suitable for 100 persons. Box K 405, The

Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,

London, W. C. 2.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

LONDON—Tiger flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 sit-

ting rooms, gas, bath, electric, in nice

house, no children, 1 minute station & buses

to all parts, 13 Tavistock Road, Westbourne

Park, W. 11.

LONDON—Unfurnished service

suite, 2nd floor, drawing room, 4

bedrooms, Bath, electric, gas, central

heating, 2nd floor, 2nd Adelphi Terrace, London,

W. C. 2.

LONDON, Barnes—Unfurnished flat, 3

rooms, use bath, gas, electric light, suit

one or two ladies. Box K 405, The Christian

Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,

W. C. 2.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THIRINGHILL—Small modern house,

available for 4 months or more, 3 sit-

ting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

electric light, gas, central heating, 2nd

floor, 2nd Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Finsbury—Unfurnished flat, 3

rooms, use bath, gas, electric light, suit

one or two ladies. Box K 405, The Christian

Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,

W. C. 2.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THIRINGHILL—Small modern house,

available for 4 months or more, 3 sit-

ting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

electric light, gas, central heating, 2nd

floor, 2nd Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Finsbury—Unfurnished flat, 3

rooms, use bath, gas, electric light, suit

one or two ladies. Box K 405, The Christian

Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,

W. C. 2.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THIRINGHILL—Small modern house,

available for 4 months or more, 3 sit-

ting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

electric light, gas, central heating, 2nd

floor, 2nd Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Finsbury—Unfurnished flat, 3

rooms, use bath, gas, electric light, suit

one or two ladies. Box K 405, The Christian

Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,

W. C. 2.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THIRINGHILL—Small modern house,

available for 4 months or more, 3 sit-

ting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

electric light, gas, central heating, 2nd

floor, 2nd Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Finsbury—Unfurnished flat, 3

rooms, use bath, gas, electric light, suit

one or two ladies. Box K 405, The Christian

Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,

W. C. 2.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THIRINGHILL—Small modern house,

available for 4 months or more, 3 sit-

ting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

electric light, gas, central heating, 2nd

ENGLAND

Birmingham

(Continued)

Royal Steam Bakery

Yardley

E. HARDING

Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals

Specialty: BISCUIT BREAD

Send a p.c. and we will call

Acocks Green

BRANCH

Small Heath

Hay Mills

Yardley

W. A. HODGSON

High Class Tailor

Suits and Overcoatings in the Newest

Materials for Present Wear

Prices Reasonable

Ladies' Costumes a Specialty

Quadrant Chambers, New St. Tel. 2493M

PIANOFORTS AND

INTERPRETATION

RITA MUNTUN, L.R.A.M., A.B.S.M.

Mid. Inst.

STUDIO CRANES, Old Square

A. B. SEAR LTD.

39 Carr Lane

2 Doors from High Street

CLASSIC TAILORS

Blackpool

Holdsworths Ltd.

Gowns, Costumes, Coats

Millinery, Blouses, etc.

Knitted Gowns, Hosiery, Gloves

3 and 5 Clifton Street

HOWARTH'S

St. John's Market

SPECIALISTS IN UNDERWEAR AND

HOSIERY

H. RISHTON

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor

13 Queen Street Tel. 1206

JOSEPH E. REID

Corn, Flour, Poultry Food Dealer

George Street Corn Mill Tel. 1628

Samples, Quotations with pleasure.

Bournemouth

A. C. MEADER

JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH

Deals in Antiques

Watches at all prices

A 45 watch our specialty

F. WILKINS, LTD.

Bakers, cooks and confectioners, 192 Old

Christchurch Road, Bournemouth

Tel. 1628

STEAM CABINET &

CARPET BEATING WORKS

Muswell Hill & Simpkins

Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, French Polishes

AVENUE LANE, BOURNEMOUTH

WATCH, CLOCK & JEWELLERY

One of the Premier Houses for

High-Grade Repairs

C. G. LEE, No. 2 Westbourne Arcade

THE LAURELS

Spencer Road

Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE,

South aspect, near sea & Central Sta-

tion. Terms moderate. Miss Budden.

AISH & CO.

Valentines Road, Bournemouth

Electrical Contractors for Lighting,

Heating and Power. Advice and Esti-

mated free.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

"Clarendon Mansions"

Private Hotel, near West Station. Moderate

terms. Comfortable and under personal su-

pervision of proprietress.

THE ARLINGTON

SOUTH CLIFF

Overlooking Central gardens; Pier & all

amenities; French spoken; terms from 3

guineas. Apply MRS. A. JONES.

SANDRINGHAM

Good furnished house, with or without

board; opposite Victoria Gardens, near tram &

see Apply MISS COLE.

W. T. ROBERTS

Grocer and Provision Merchant

85 Charnier Road

Families waited on & goods delivered.

Bradford

MILLINERY AND GOWNS

Evelyn Hardy

61 North Parade, BRADFORD

Telephone 6972

Agent for "Regina" silk non-slip skirts.

A. Southern & Co., Ltd.

Electric Engineers

Manchester Road, Bradford

Specialists in first class

house installations.

MOTORS DYNAMOS WIRELESS

Telephone 2191

J. Frankland,

DECORATOR

Scotchman Road, Toller Lane

Tel. 1954

G. W. HOLT

Grocer and Provision Merchant

Bradford Tel. 6528

Brighton and Hove

PLUMMER ROGERS

Shoe Specialists, Foot Fitters

28 Essex Road, Brighton-by-Sea

(Especially opposite G. P. O.)

"Foot" Service

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERS

ONLY

Reliable service At All Prices Moderate

Established Over 70 Years

MRS. M. RUDOLPH

12 Western Rd., Brighton

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY

and Spoons & Forks, Safety Razors.

J. IRELAND, 202A Western Rd.,

Brighton, Sussex. 'Phone 5909

ENGLAND

Brighton and Hove

(Continued)

THE WATTLE LOUNGE

Breakfasts, Morning Chocolate, etc.

Afternoon Tea, Light Suppers

Highest Grade Confectionery &

Chocolates

Specialty: 2 1/2 Lunches

Preston Street, Brighton

The

QUINCY FOOTWEAR

REPAIR SERVICE

SPECIAL SERVICE IN 15 MINUTES

WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON.

Bristol

Brookfield Bristol

Dyers & Cleaners

THE COLSTON ELECTRICAL CO.

9 & 11 DENMARK STREET

To the Public: For purity of tone

the Bristol Auditorium Sound Speaker,

constructed of strong impervious porcelain.

L. A. RONT

MILLINERY SPECIALIST

Ladies' and Children's High Class

Hairdressing

53 Park St., Bristol

J. H. WELSH

Tel. 1870

FURNITURE FRAMING, STATIONERY,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, FANCY GOODS

& TOYS.

Bromley, Kent

Telephone Ravensbourne 528, 529

URIDGE'S STORES

27 & 29 Widmore Rd.

25 Masons Hill, Bromley

QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

Prime Scotch beef & Southdown mutton,

pickled tongue, calves heads & sweetbreads.

L. H. JONES

23 Widmore Road, Bromley Kent,

Telephone Ravensbourne 528

For Reliable Watches, Clocks &

Jewellery

E. W. PAYNE (BROMLEY), LTD.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERS

152 & 153 High Street, Bromley

Phone 502 Ravensbourne

E. J. VICKERS & Co., Limited

Builders and Contractors, 34 Heathfield Road,

Bromley, Kent. Tel. Ravensbourne 1294.

Decorative & Window Cleaning

BOYS' CLOTHING

of high grade manufacture throughout

and complete school outfits at

reduced prices.

38 and 39 High Street, Bromley, Kent

Telephone Ravensbourne 302

RUSSELL & BROMLEY, Ltd.

Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

ENGLAND

London

(Continued)

The BOWMAN

Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Bed Settee. Bed, attractive in appearance and easily converted into any wood.

Solid framed iron frame, wire spring mattress, wire bedstead, 3 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in. complete with wooden rockers in creosote. 2 creosote pillows, canvas platform and valance.

BOWEN & MALLON

183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

GET YOUR COAL

from W. J. EARLEY

125 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W. 2.

BEST IN QUALITY. RIGHT IN PRICE. DELIVERED AT THE RIGHT TIME.

Order from EARLEY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

HERBERT ENTWISLE

TAILOR

BREECHES MAKER

LIVERIES

Three-Piece Golf Suits From 8 Guineas

Telephone: Mayfair 8187

12 GEORGE STREET

HANOVER SQUARE

LONDON, ENGLAND

ARTHURS STORES

WESTBOURNE GROVE

For Best Quality

MEAT

FISH AND POULTRY

GROCERY AND PROVISIONS

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

FRUIT FLOWERS VEGETABLES

BRANCHES:

3 Hereford Road, Bayswater

Lidstone.

27 Thurloe Place, South Kensington

AMY A. SANDHEIM

130 High St., Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

For gifts of Necklaces, Pendants, etc. in all kinds of semi-precious stones; jewelry remodelled and silver repairs of every description; necklaces restringing.

Tel. Park 301

THOS. F. PHIPPS

Licensed Valuer

Antique Furniture Dealer

also Reproductions of All Periods

179 Earl's Court Rd., S. W. 5

Telephone Western 170

H. W. Boote & Bro.

112 Church Street

Telephone Park 4961 Kensington, W. 8

New Printed Reversible Casement Cloths. Unfading Curtains. Materials. New Designs in Cretonnes. Patterns. Estimates free. Upholstery of all descriptions.

THE GREEN TEA ROOMS

LUNCHES & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS

HOME-MADE SCONES & CAKES

16 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus (Facing Haymarket)

VICTORY FLOWER SHOP

DOUGLAS HOPE

Specialists in all Floral Decorations

12 Piccadilly Arcade, S. W. 1

Telephone Regent 2169

Charles H. Baber

Foot Fitter

88-90 Regent Street

BABER'S LTD. (JERSEY)

LONDON, W. 1.

See our advertisement on another page of this issue

CHARLES H. BABER, Ltd.

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses

Early - Malcolm

37 South Molton Street, W. 1.

Telephone Park 3904

BRADLEY & PERRINS, LTD.

GENERAL FANCY & FURNISHING DRAPERS

Reliable goods at moderate prices.

857, 859, 261, 263, 265, 267 & 269 Harrow Rd.

Paddington, London, W. 8.

INSURANCES

Fire Motor Cars

and all Private & Commercial Policies

E. T. NEEDHAM & CO., LTD.

42 Old Broad St., E. C. 2

PICTURE FRAMING

GILDING, ETC.

Highest Class of Workmanship

J. MIDDLETON, 231 King's Rd., Chelsea

Established 1870

FURS

Remodeling a Specialty

HERBERT DUNCAN

57 South Molton Street, W. 1

Mayfair 2571

French Dressmaker & Milliner

makes up Ladies' own Materials. Moderate Charges

MILLIE COLE, 1 Leonard Place (Near High St.), Kensington

INCOME & SUPER TAXES

Assistance with Returns, Assessment, Appeals and Refunds, etc.

WILLIAM G. HEATHLE

106 Jersey St., S. W. 1. Montpelier 1903

18 Hopton Rise, Gidea, N. Montpelier 2063

THE HAT BOX

Inexpensive Millinery & Gowns

47 Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1

Phone Victoria 2360

A. E. HIDER

137 Earl's Court Road, S. W. 5

Tel. Victoria 8587

PIANO-GRAMOPHONE

THEATRE TICKETS, MUSIC, ETC.

Expert Repairing a Specialty.

Western 4561

GILBERT

Ladies' Tailor and Furrier

Try this establishment for good value, excellent cut & workmanship.

51 Bury Street, W. 1. Phone Victoria 3054

MARY RICHARDS

GOWNS

Specialist in BLOUSES

LINGERIE

Moderate prices

a ROYAL ARCADE

Old Bond St., W. 1. and Piccadilly Arcade

ENGLAND

London

(Continued)

Arch Preserver Shoes

Fitted by

A. PALMER LTD.

7 Harewood Place

Hanover Square, W. 1

Mayfair 6105

PEARLSALL'S COAL

THE RESERVE OF YOUR CUSTOM WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED

BUSINESS ASSOCIATES

PEARLSALL LTD. ESTAB. 1890

125 WESTBOURNE PARK RD. W. 2

PHONE PARK 4000

VARIA and MISS TAYLOR

(From LUCILE)

GOWN'S MILLINERY

13A Hanover Square, W. 1

Telephone: Mayfair 2351

J. BRILLIANT

JEWELLER SILVERSMITH

& CERTIFIED WATCHMAKER

23 and 25 Queen's Road, W.

A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of Best Quality only. Send your old Jewellery. Old Silver or any ornaments and you will receive cash by return.

All kinds of property bought. Established over 35 years

Artistic Model Hats

MAISON ODETTE

23 Notting Hill Gate, W.

Blouses a Specialty. Moderate Charges

SILK LAMP SHIRTS & C. SHIRTS

made & scattered

MADAME FELSTEAD SMITH

Court Landscapes Designer

Studio 41 Marlow Road

Kensington, W. 8.

TOM HILL

Trunks, Bags, Etc.

Receives a Specialty

Trunks taken in exchange.

Umbrellas recovered and repaired.

44 Stone Square Phone VIC. 5869 Estab. 1870

D.C. RUDD

136 Stone St., S. W. 1

Tel. VIC. 3094

Day & Evening Gowns

Hats a Specialty

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

BEATRIX ET CIE

36 The Terrace, Bedford Park, W. 4

MILLINERY, GOWNS, JUMPERS

London-Brixton

KNITTED GOODS MADE TO ORDER

Costumes, Dresses, Sports Coats, Underwear.

Children's Outfits, School Uniforms.

MISS PAYNE

25 Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S. W. 2.

London-Dulwich

A. Gerrish's Stores

Hardware, Ironmongery, Oils, Cutlery,

Garden Tools, Sundries, Lino, Mats, China

41 DULWICH VILLAGE, S. E. 21

Phone Dulwich 2108

THE VILLAGE CAFE SHOP

18 Coton Avenue, Dulwich, S. E. 21

Home-made cakes, scones, shortbread.

LUNCHEON AND TEA ROOMS.

American Food, Waffles, Almond, Chocolate

Telephone Dulwich 2108

London-Hampstead

J. D. HOBSON LTD.

Building, Decorating

BEST WORK-MODERATE PRICES

33 Belisle Lane, N. W. 3

Phone Hampstead 2027

London-Herne Hill

OAKLEY & SON

HIGH-CLASS SHOEMAKERS

309 Ralston Road, Herne Hill, S. E. 24

& 26 Richmond Hill, Richmond

London-Muswell Hill

LANGTONS

JEWELLERS

3 Princes Parade,

Domestic Hill, N. 10

on DUTY FREE

Watches and Clocks

Oiled & Polished Wares

Established 1868

MADAME LEIGHTON

2 & 3 Victoria Parade Muswell Hill, N. 10

Phone Muswell Hill 1251

Gown Specialist and Milliner

Gowns, etc. made to special measures at reasonable prices. We have a fine library of

London-Norwood

PRINTING

Good Class

Prompt & Efficient

H. E. CORNWALL

Phone Streatham 500

Cutwell Rd., West Norwood, S. E. 27.

LUSCOMBE & GLASS

CURTAIN & DRAPERY SPECIALISTS

Loose Covers & Re-Upholstering

2 The Broadway, West Norwood, S. E.

"Renovo" Valet Service

CLEANERS AND DYERS

5 Hadden Road, West Norwood (Near Station), also at 222 Brixton Hill, S. W. 3

JOHN PUGHE

Draper, Milliner and Book Specialist

401 Norwood Road, West Norwood

Tel. 2370 Streatham

A. E. BLAY

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor

4 The Broadway, S. E. 27, and

31-33 High Holborn, W. C. 1

London-Streatham

WHAT A WONDERFUL SHOP

YOU HAVE

So many say it, so you might remember when you want good style Stationery, Leather Goods, Books, Fountain Pens or anything in Printing, Bookbinding, the Sinking or Engraving.

We have a fine library of

BUTLER'S

87 High Road, Streatham,

London, S. W. 15

ENGLAND

London-Tooling

PROVISIONS AND GROCERY

K. DOHN

183 Upton Road, S. W. 17

Phone: Streatham 2945 Families waited upon

Manchester

QUICKS

SALES, SERVICE, REPAIRS

No other FURT station in the country is superior to QUICKS for Efficiency and Service.

Every spare in stock. Repairs by Ford Machinery. The LANCET STREET, TEL. TRAFALDOR 10.

RICKARDS

Gentlemen's

Outfitter

20 Old Millgate (cor. of Cannon St.)

MANCHESTER

JOHN SMITH & Co.

(Lancashire), Ltd.

Coal Merchants and Factors

Head Office: 128 Higher Ardwick,

Manchester. Telephone: 304 Central.

Branch Offices: Didsbury & Fallowfield

Truck loads to country stations.

MARSH'S

Makers of

Saddlery, Harness, Bags,

Trunks and all Leather Goods

10 King St. and Ridgefield, Manchester

Phone 286 Central

PRICES TAILORS

130 Market Street, Manchester

GENTLEMEN'S

TAILORING

Economy With Efficiency

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas re-covered in half an hour

WALMSLEY & SON

1 Victoria Street, MANCHESTER

Tel. 1208 City

THORNBOR & SONS

170 Mosley Street, Manchester

for Value and Comfort in

BOOTS AND SHOES

Repairs. Ready same day if required.

Ambron Gold Medal Corsets

for ease and comfort. Ask for particulars.

Price from 8/11.

Agent: MRS. R. A. WILSON

9 Devereux Avenue, Rushmore, Manchester

J. L. SINTON

SMALL TOOL & RADIO ENGINEER

Wireless Sets-Accessories-Materials

56 Wellington St., Gorton, Manchester

Tel. Openshaw 400.

Middlesbrough

Babies' Woolies & Silk Dresses

Hand Knitted

Orders Executed

EDITH CLAY

109 Grange Rd., E., Middlesbrough

Newcastle-on-Tyne

COXON'S

A SEVEN FLOOR

FASHION STORE

Everything for Personal Wear

or Household Utility

Three Elevators to all floors. Excellent service in the refined atmosphere of the newly equipped RESTAURANT.

JAMES COXON & CO.,

Limited

Market Street & Grey Street

Newcastle-on-Tyne

CLEANING AND DYEING

returned in 7 days

SEND GOODS

to

BRADBURN, DYERS

Newcastle-on-Tyne

Nottingham

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1923

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The reply of the German Government to the Anglo-French note on the proposed Rhineland pact completes another stage in the negotiations for security in western Europe. Taken by itself, it does not carry things very much further, save that it is couched in that conciliatory tone which has now fortunately replaced the minatory and recriminatory diplomatic exchanges of the earlier post-war period. It is rather a number of comments designed to make clear the general German point of view and to pave the way for a three-cornered conference by avoiding the raising of contentious detail. To see its real significance it is necessary to consider the earlier stages of the negotiations which have preceded it.

Germany on the Pact

They began with the German note of Feb. 9, last, in which the German Government proposed that the powers interested in the Rhineland, and particularly France, England, Germany and Italy, should enter "into a solemn obligation for a lengthy period—not to wage war against one another," and to settle their disputes by arbitration, and suggested a pact "expressly guaranteeing the present territorial status on the Rhine," by some form of joint and several guarantee. Such a pact was to include the demilitarization of the Rhineland as provided in the Treaty of Versailles.

To this advance the French Government, after long and detailed negotiations with the British Government, replied on June 16. It welcomed the German note, but made certain criticisms and counter proposals. The first was that a pact could only be concluded if Germany first entered the League of Nations. The second was that the pact must not involve any modification of the treaties of peace. The third was, while the conclusion of arbitration treaties would be a natural complement to a Rhineland pact, they must not prevent any signatory from taking action to enforce the provisions of already existing treaties (whether the treaties of Versailles or the treaties between France, Poland and Czechoslovakia).

To this note now comes the German reply of July 1. In the first section the German Government says that no modification of the peace treaties is proposed, but that it is obvious that, sooner or later, such modification must take place. In the second section it declares that it cannot possibly agree to the right of coercive action under treaties as contemplated by M. Briand, for it would be futile to build up an elaborate procedure for arbitration or conciliation under the League of Nations if any of the parties were to be free to take independent action without complying with that procedure. In the third section it says that it is willing to make entry into the League a part of the pact on condition that the obligation which Article 16 imposes on members to allow the passage of troops across their territory in League disputes is modified, and that some steps are taken to bring down the armaments of the Allies to figures nearer to those allowed to disarmed Germany.

So much for what may be called the formal side of discussion. These official dispatches, however, do not bring out all the real problems at stake—and especially two. On the one hand, Great Britain has made it clear that she will undertake no obligation whatever in eastern Europe, while France feels compelled to guarantee security to Poland and Czechoslovakia, and to promise that the treaty rights of these countries shall only be altered by a similar process of arbitration to that which she is asking Great Britain to give to herself. But this extension is very repugnant to Germany, and, in fact, it is very difficult to see how it is going to be possible to confine the pact to western Europe if two of the parties, France and Germany, are also committing themselves to similar engagements in the east, for a breach between the two would almost certainly lead to fighting in the west.

On the other hand, the combination of arbitration treaties with a declaration that the peace treaties cannot be modified must tend to crystallize still further the settlement of Versailles. People may differ today as to whether the peace treaties were good or bad and ought or ought not to be altered. But nobody disputes that twenty or thirty years hence they will have to be modified as the result of changes in population and political and economic conditions in the interval, and that unless they can be so modified war will sooner or later break out again. Yet every arbitration treaty tends to stereotype the status quo, because an arbitral court must give its judgment from the basis of existing treaties and international law.

There is no doubt that much time will pass before any pact arrangement is ready for signature. Many people believe that the negotiations have become so involved and complicated that they will end in some vague and rather meaningless generalities, and that the practical result or substance will be the entry of Germany into the League of Nations. But whatever is the final outcome, the fact that the three powers principally engaged in the World War have been able to thresh out the problems of security in Europe in so temperate and reasonable a way, and that Germany has declared her willingness to relinquish forever all claim to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, shows how steady has been the progress away from the heated passions and intolerance of the Great War.

The American public, whose prosperity and well-being depend so largely on the supply and costs of forest products, and those who possess woodlands and hope to profit thereby, are vitally interested in all facts concerning the forests of the United States at all times. They need, however, to keep informed on the subject, particularly just now, when a concerted attack is being planned by certain politicians and powerful interests on the present forest policy of the country. Some inter-

esting and important information on the forest situation, especially for the people of the more thickly settled and industrially developed states of the Atlantic seaboard, was given at the closing session a few days ago of the Farm and Home Week of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

Addressing the forestry division of the "week," Director R. T. Fisher of the Harvard Experimental Forest said that demoralization of the New England lumber market is caused chiefly at present by two things—the growth of the fiber box trade and the shipments of far western lumber through the Panama Canal. To show the bearing of the fiber box competition on the market for New England lumber, he said that \$0 per cent of the native pine cut in the section goes today into box boards. To meet the competition from fiber boards and to enable the New England owners of woodlands to obtain profits, he urged that they adopt co-operative plans for marketing their product. Thus far enough owners in a locality have not agreed on a program to begin such trading. The result has been not only that the producers do not get as much for their lumber as they might, but also that the public has been compelled to pay from \$10 to \$15 per thousand feet in freight charges on the lumber it gets and uses from the far west. The size of this freight bill of New England consumers is shown by the fact that a steamer cargo of lumber from the west is landed in Boston each week. The advantages that would accrue to both producers and consumers of wood products through agreement on a program of co-operation are readily obvious from these figures.

As to the problem of future competition with New England-grown lumber coming from the western product and its bearing on the question of eastern owners of woodlands holding on to such land, Mr. Fisher declared that the abundant supplies of the western forests will either run out or be greatly reduced in from seven to ten years. Consequently, he maintained, New England owners who keep their wood lots until that time will be likely then to get good prices, either from sale of their forest land or for the produce of those acres.

In considering the question of holding on to New England woodlands with a view to increase in their value ten years from now, as well as the enhanced prices probable when western supplies diminish, another speaker at Amherst gave some significant figures. H. O. Cook, Massachusetts State Forester, declared that the annual growth of an acre of pine was from 600 to 700 board feet. Therefore, a New England owner of forest land who holds on to it for ten years will get not only higher prices for his product than he can now obtain, but the supply of that product will go right on increasing without great effort on his part.

If the eastern wood lot owner wishes to sell his lumber in the meantime, it would be well for him to consider the advisability of helping in the adoption of co-operative methods of marketing. Also, it will be to his advantage to keep informed of the campaign for the disruption of the national forest-preservation service and to use his influence toward frustrating the hostile plans of the foes of the American woods.

Apparently there has been a surprisingly tardy popular response to the effort undertaken by students who have given serious thought to the matter to arouse the people of the United States to a realization of the injustice which continues to be practiced under the authority of state and national laws which permit the imposition of multiplied taxes upon estates. It has recently been pointed out that the statutes of forty-five of the forty-eight states of the American Union demand and compel the payment of extraterritorial taxes upon the transfer of securities owned by a decedent and issued by corporations created by other than the state of the decedent's residence. In many instances this imposition of taxes has amounted to a virtual confiscation of the estates affected.

The Burden of Multiple Taxation

There have been persistent efforts to defend a system which ordinarily would be admitted to be unfair and confiscatory upon the ground that those inheriting the residue of bequeathed estates should count themselves fortunate, whatever their share. The injustice of such a contention is apparent to anyone who is not influenced by Communist or ultrasocialist views. There is, logically, no defense of a system which unjustly deprives the legatee of property owned or possessed by the decedent or under the aid of those laws which encourage and protect individual initiative.

It is interesting to recall the significant fact that prior to the beginning of the present century little, if anything, was heard in the United States of the inheritance tax. It was, as someone has expressed it, "self-effacing and to a considerable degree innocuous." Those who learnedly discussed it up to that time described it as a collateral inheritance tax, by which it was meant that it was imposed, when imposed at all, not upon property which passed to the members of a decedent's immediate family, but when the inheritance was claimed by a stranger, a more distant relative, or one but remotely connected. For this reason the public was not particularly interested in the subject, and no popular opposition to the system, as it was then understood, was heard. This lack of popular interest apparently was realized by lawmakers always on the lookout for new sources of revenue. Here they discovered a virgin field. It was found that no popular outcry followed the proposal to impose upon all estates passing through the probate court mills a fairly large toll.

From that point the advance in rates, and the duplication of burdens imposed, proceeded rapidly. In 1923 it was found that the federal Government, forty-five of the forty-eight states, and each of the four territorial possessions of the United States, were imposing some form of penalty upon inheritances. Judging the possible success of future reforms by their progress in the past, it may be that the system has become too firmly established ever to be completely dislodged, but it is still possible that, in response to a growing popular demand, rates may be re-

duced somewhat and admittedly unjust and unnecessarily burdensome features eliminated.

As long ago as last February, in the course of an address delivered in Washington, President Coolidge, urging the gradual withdrawal of the federal Government from the field of inheritance or estate taxation as a source of revenue, told his hearers that there were circumstances where the aggregate of these taxes may exceed the value of the property concerned. "We have come," he said, "to a point of estate and inheritance taxation, reaching as it does 40 per cent in the federal law and perhaps higher in some states, where the total burden approaches, if it is not actually, confiscation." He continued: "If we are to adopt Socialism, it should be presented to the people of this country as Socialism, and not under the guise of a law to collect revenue. The people are quite able to determine for themselves the desirability of a particular public policy, and do not ask to have such policies forced upon them by indirection."

The awakening to the importance of the matter which is now indicated in many parts of the United States promises to be reflected at the meeting of the National Tax Association to be held in New Orleans in November next, and in the sessions of the American Bar Association in Detroit a few weeks earlier. The effort will be to formulate, for the consideration of Congress and the legislatures of the several states, such measures of relief as are deemed wise.

When bicycle riding was at the height of its popularity in the United States about twenty-five years ago, the better sort of what were known as "safety" wheels were selling at around \$100. The New York Herald started the bicycle manufacturers and dealers one day by publishing a detailed statement of the costs of the various parts entering into the completed wheel. The immediate result was a marked reduction in prices of all sorts of bicycles, and at one time excellent wheels were sold for \$20. This cheapening of a popular commodity was brought about without appeals to the Government or invocation of anti-trust laws.

To all those who at the present time are concerned with the increasing costs of housing, and of articles of general consumption, the incident of bicycle price reduction is offered as a suggestion as to the application of publicity as a remedy for mounting rents and prices. Much valuable information regarding building costs, and the cost of producing or assembling various kinds of manufactured articles, has been collected by the United States Departments of Commerce and Labor, and by statistical bureaus of the several states. All of this information is public property, and if given widespread publicity through the press it should enable buyers to know whether or not the prices they are paying are fair and reasonable. In any particular case in which it was found that the difference between the manufacturing cost, with a fair profit added, and the selling price, was much greater than trade conditions would seem to justify, the buying public would be informed, and could bring about the desired reduction by effective protests to the merchants whom they patronize, with the implied "consumers' strike" that in 1921 forced down prices from the high figures that had prevailed during the war-inflation period.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, in making public the costs of constructing apartments recently erected in the Jackson Heights district of that city, has set an example that might well be followed elsewhere. That there is a considerable element of speculative profit in many lines of productive industry is conceded. To eliminate this factor of speculation as far as is possible, the only effective remedy would appear to be widespread publicity concerning actual production and distribution costs of the principal commodities. Accumulation of statistics by government agencies is of little value unless the information they give is brought to the attention of the great mass of the consumers.

Dr. C. O. Hawthorne of Marylebone, Eng., deserves full credit for the good sense he manifested not long since at a meeting of the British Medical Association in Bath. A strong demand had been made by certain physicians for the passing of a resolution in favor of prohibiting unregistered persons from practicing medicine and surgery. The meeting was about to vote, apparently in favor of this view, when Dr. Hawthorne intervened. Was the association going to set up a rule, he asked, which would interfere with the liberties of Lady Bountiful in the village and the activities of the curate in visiting his poor parishioners. It was an effort to restrict the subject in one way or the other. "Every man in this country," continued Dr. Hawthorne, winning the meeting to his point of view, "believes that he is competent to drive a gig, edit a newspaper, or prescribe for a friend." These and other shafts of argument and wit went home. The meeting veered around and by a majority quashed the view of the other doctors, "amid" according to press reports, "hearty merriment."

Not the least important of the teachings of the Boy Scout movement is the practice of kindness to animals. Thus there are today in America some 700,000 Scouts who are friends to the dumb creatures and who are helping to secure for them more humane treatment. The significance of this is easily apparent. For it carries with it the fact that ten years or so from now these boys, grown men, with other boys taking their place, will have formed a mighty army pledged and trained to obedience to the sixth Scout law, which is to the effect that a Scout is kind and will not kill or hurt needlessly any living creature, but will strive to protect all harmless life. This surely represents an accomplishment worthy of attainment and must help to wean the thought of the Nation away from war and its associated cruelties.

Some figures with regard to the expenditures in Paris on amusements may be found interesting. During last year the total receipts amounted to 352,000,000 francs, which is an increase of \$1,000,000 francs over the previous year. Theaters still hold their place, heading the list with 134,000,000 francs, but the cinemas are creeping up and come next with 100,500,000 francs. The music halls and the concert halls together took 94,000,000 francs. Right at the bottom of the list are the museums. They total only 17,000 francs. If one takes in the various establishments, one finds that the Opéra obtained in box-office receipts 945,000 and the Comédie Française 775,900 francs. Two music halls made in round figures 2,000,000 francs and a popular cinema 4,000,000 francs. The poor law authorities claim a large percentage—namely, 3,023,600 francs, and the state claims another 3,030,300 francs.

This year a woman orator delivered a speech on prize-giving day in a French lycée. This is, as far as one can ascertain, the first time that such a choice has been made. M. de Monzie, Minister of Education, selected Mademoiselle Pomes, who holds a degree in literature and teaches Spanish in the lycée of Victor Hugo, to go to Cahors in the Department of Lot, to speak on prize-giving day in the lycée of that town. Since the war women have taken a much more prominent place in education, in art, in literature, in the law courts, and generally, in the intellectual professions, and many doors which were formerly closed against them have been opened.

Changes in the management of famous Paris theaters are announced. The Opéra-Comique, which is subsidized by the state, is to be run by M. Nicou, the secretary-general of the Comédie Française, and by M. Masson, who has directed the Théâtre Lyrique. The present managers, Emile and Vincent Isola, are taking over the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt if their proposals, made to the Municipal Council, which owns the building, are adopted. As president the son of Sarah Bernhardt holds the lease and has concurred in an arrangement by which he will be replaced by the brothers Isola. The news is welcome, for the future of the building to which the greatest French actress of our time gave her name has long been in doubt.

The Hôtel de Ville wishes to raise the amount annually set aside for the purchase of works of art by the city authorities. Before the war the sum voted for statutory and paintings was 175,000 francs. Although the franc has immensely depreciated in value, the sum voted has been reduced again and again. In 1921 it was only 152,179 francs. In 1922 it was 111,178. This year, only 69,034 francs were set-marked for the purchase of works of art. The difference, it will be seen, is excessive. Therefore, the councillors are suggesting that the sum be raised to 150,000—still far below the pre-war figures. There can be no serious discussion until December but, in the meantime, a small supplementary sum has been granted. Doubtless there is a good deal to be said against art purchases by the state and by the city authorities. Their taste is always criticized at the time and is nearly always condemned by succeeding generations. This is actually inevitable. But whatever may be thought of the art works which are bought, the fact that the state and the city expend a certain sum on pictures and statuary constitutes an encouragement to artists which it would be wrong to abandon.

Reduced again and again. In 1921 it was only 152,179 francs. In 1922 it was 111,178. This year, only 69,034 francs were set-marked for the purchase of works of art. The difference, it will be seen, is excessive. Therefore, the councillors are suggesting that the sum be raised to 150,000—still far below the pre-war figures. There can be no serious discussion until December but, in the meantime, a small supplementary sum has been granted. Doubtless there is a good deal to be said against art purchases by the state and by the city authorities. Their taste is always criticized at the time and is nearly always condemned by succeeding generations. This is actually inevitable. But whatever may be thought of the art works which are bought, the fact that the state and the city expend a certain sum on pictures and statuary constitutes an encouragement to artists which it would be wrong to abandon.

Unless an oil or gas well is properly taken care by pumpers, roustabouts and lease foremen, the labor of the drilling crews and the money paid by oil companies to produce wells would be in vain. This letter is not meant to criticize, but is to commend the act of the Standard Oil Company for taking the first step toward a better co-operation in oil field labor. But I think if the owners of oil and gas leases would really think of how small wages, compared with others, are paid the lower classes of workers and of the average kind of houses furnished, and of the conditions of the locations from towns, churches and schools and study just what depends on the way these workers do their work, some such step as has been taken for drilling crews would also be taken for these laborers and more efficient work would result, for "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Henryetta, Okla.

A. M. H.

Vacation Reading: An

To such a degree have Americans carried efficiency methods in plotting curves of even the intangible things like taste that, through the reports of thousands of public libraries, there are compiled each month the high points of popularity in the Nation's reading.

England can boast no such system, no such literary thermometer—or anthropometer. Is there any way, then, by which we can chart the fluctuations of British taste in reading? An interesting and promising clue to the answer came to me recently as it must have come to many American visitors in London through the prominently displayed posters advertising the alluring "holiday" wares of a leading publisher.

Here is the list of titles, advertised, he it observed, without authors—and of course without dates:

Brontë, Jane Eyre (1847)
George Eliot, The Mill on the Floss (1860)
Brontë, Wuthering Heights (1848)
Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers (1863)
Blackmore, Lorna Doone (1869)
Watts-Dunton, Aylwin (1898)
Borrow, Wild Wales (1862)
Hawthorne, The Scarlet Letter (1850)
Melville, Moby Dick (1852)
Trollope, Autobiography (1883)
Collins, The Woman in White (1860)
Morier, Haiji Baba (1824)
Aksakov, A Russian Gentleman (1880)
Tolstoy, Twenty-Three Stories.
Selected English Short Stories.

If it be objected that this is merely the fragmentary selection of one publisher, we need only remind ourselves that this same concern has thousands of titles to choose from, many of them distinctly "popular." In any case to find this list emblazoned in the London "Underground" stations must seem to an American nothing less than a curiosity.

Someone has spent considerable money, not in the highly specialized appeal of high-class periodicals but in the most public places of a great city, for the sake of reaching an indiscriminate multitude. This is not philanthropy. The publishers, in all probability, know their business—and their public. Such advertising must mean something.

Obviously, this list fairly bristles with features to challenge the amazement of an American. Consider its travels. Except for two autobiographies and one travel description, nothing is offered but fiction. No verse, no drama, no essays, no humor, all of which conceivably fall within the class of "holiday reading."

I suppose we can hardly press the cause of art, criticism, history, natural science, biography, philosophy, or the broad field of sociology, including current problems, for summer relaxation. But would not such books, as contemporary travel surveys, to mention no other, make a holiday appeal?

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Aug. 4
French currency is hardening and there is a belief that the downward movement of the franc is definitely closed. Nothing is more remarkable than the extraordinary recovery of all the French Government loans which had fallen to a low level but have gained seven and eight points in a single week. Harvest prospects are believed to be excellent and exports continue to be greater than imports.

At the classes which will be held at Geneva for students of the universities and the large schools, many French personalities will be in attendance. Among them may be noted the names of Aristide Briand, Albert Thomas, Léon Jouhaux. The proceedings are organized by the International University Federation in connection with the League of Nations. They will synchronize with the meeting of the Assembly and will be under the direction of Professor Zimmermann. The course opens in July and will continue until September, when the statesmen will during a fortnight give their views on the destiny of the League. Not only will students have a reduction of 50 per cent on the railways, but at Geneva they will be able to find lodgment and food at greatly reduced prices.

A good deal of attention has been attracted by the announcement that an American company is making plans for the building of an American hotel in Paris. It will be situated in the Avenue Gabriel, within a few minutes of the Champs Elysées and, indeed, within a stone's throw of the presidential palace. It will not be ready for two years but already the Paris hotel keepers are somewhat perturbed. Hitherto the chief argument in favor of the flood of tourists has been that the visitors bring much money to the French capital. If, however, the tourists which are to benefit by the invasion are gradually to become foreign, rather than French, in character, there is certain to be an increasing outcry. A few newspapers make the most of the transformation of Paris and fulminate against what they regard as its excessive Americanization. As yet they have no cause for complaint, because the existing hotels are for many months in the year overcrowded. Nevertheless, the tendency is on that which will be watched closely.

Probably the cheapest taxicabs in the world are to be found in Paris. One can traverse the city from end to end for less than 10 francs, that is to say, less than half a dollar. On any straight journey it would probably be impossible to exceed this sum. But the chauffeurs are demanding that the tariff shall be raised. The price of motor spirit has gone up considerably and the fares are, it is generally agreed, too low. Through the medium of their union, taxicab owners are, therefore, preparing to apply to the Municipal Council for permission to augment their charges. Unless the augmentation is much larger than may be anticipated, there will still be little room for complaint.

Some figures with regard to the expenditures in Paris on amusements may be found interesting. During last year the total receipts amounted to 352,000,000 francs, which is an increase of \$1,000,000 francs over the previous year. Theaters still hold their place, heading the list with 134,000,000 francs, but the cinemas are creeping up and come next with 100,500,000 francs. The music halls and the concert halls together took 94,000,000 francs. Right at the bottom of the list are the museums. They total only 17,000 francs. If one takes in the various establishments, one finds that the Opéra obtained in box-office receipts 945,000 and the Comédie Française 775,900 francs. Two music halls made in round figures 2,000,000 francs and a popular cinema 4,000,000 francs. The poor law authorities claim a large percentage—namely, 3,023,600 francs, and the state claims another 3,030,300 francs.

This year a woman orator delivered a speech on prize-giving day in a French lycée. This is, as far as one can ascertain, the first time that such a choice has been made. M. de Monzie, Minister of Education, selected Mademoiselle Pomes, who holds a degree in literature and teaches Spanish in the lycée of Victor Hugo, to go to Cahors in the Department of Lot, to speak on prize-giving day in the lycée of that town. Since the war women have taken a much more prominent place in education, in art, in literature, in the law courts, and generally, in the intellectual professions, and many doors which were formerly closed against them have been opened.

Changes in the management of famous Paris theaters are announced. The Opéra-Comique, which is subsidized by the state, is to be run by M. Nicou, the secretary-general of the Comédie Française, and by M. Masson, who has directed the Théâtre Lyrique. The present managers, Emile and Vincent Isola, are taking over the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt if their proposals, made to the Municipal Council, which owns the building, are adopted. As president the son of Sarah Bernhardt holds the lease and has concurred in an arrangement by which he will be replaced by the brothers Isola. The news is welcome, for the future of the building to which the greatest French actress of our time gave her name has long been in doubt.

The Hôtel de Ville wishes to raise the amount annually set aside for the purchase of works of art by the city authorities. Before the war the sum voted for statutory and paintings was 175,000 francs. Although the franc has immensely depreciated in value, the sum voted has been

Contrast

The limited range in type is the limitation of the latest volume appeared 25 years ago: the first century old. Except for the short stories, three of the fifteen fall outside of the twenty years between 1847 and 1889. What we have here is a partial roll call of standard nineteenth century fiction. It might almost be suspected of being Victorian!

A third limitation is that of nationality. No French, German, or Italian. But the United States and Russia are honored with two places apiece, and the choices from America are excellent. Fortunately for "The Scarlet Letter" and "Moby Dick," they appeared in the middle of the nineteenth century. How many (if any) of these books could possibly be advertised by an American publisher as vacation reading? Just four—by any stretch of the imagination: "Lorna Doone," "Moby Dick," which has been enjoying such a remarkable revival, and the two volumes of short stories, Tolstoyan and English.

What then by contrast do American vacation literary wares consist of? Fiction, first, assuredly, like the English, but contemporary almost exclusively, not the standard commodity tested by time. In general, no, this fiction is lighter, not so intellectual in appeal. But, by way of compensation, publishers' lists are more varied; they include drama, popular essays, even verse.

More significant of the difference in the taste of the two countries is the large number of books written in vivid, journalistic style, on all kinds of subjects of contemporary importance—government, social affairs, science, religion. We should almost probably show more respect to authors than this English list.

To draw conclusions from any such comparisons would be hazardous indeed. Yet certain illuminating suggestions appear to stand out from this survey.

Americans, like the Athenians, want continually to hear some new thing; the English prefer what has been consecrated by time. The interests of Americans are wider; they are more alive to all the aspects of their environment. The English are more staid; they want their intellectual entertainment and instruction in better, more enduring form.

The two sides of the account appear fairly well balanced. Nothing final or authoritative can of course be claimed for such data, but until we possess some better or more complete means of gauging taste and vogue, we may legitimately venture these tentative interpretations.

At all events, I know that the publishers in question believe in the appeal of their selection to a large number, for they tell me that they are putting on a similar campaign still more widely this fall. And of one aspect of the contrast I am sure: American publishers have never yet advertised the choicest classics in the New York subway. So much of a comparison at least may give us pause.

P. K.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his publisher responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Working Hours in the Oil Fields

Reading an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "Standard Oil Sheds Bright New Light," I would like to say that such action to reduce labor hours is commendable; yet it makes those who observe oil field work very closely wonder if any action is to be taken to decrease the working hours, or else increase the pay of the class of workers called pumpers, roustabouts and lease foremen.

For when the results of these three classes of labor are studied, impartially, it can readily be seen that the material financial success of an oil company depends more on the way these classes of labor are conducted than on any other branch of labor in the oil fields. From personal observation of oil field work and keeping books relating to oil lease work for companies in different states, I have known lease foremen, pumpers and roustabouts to work from ten to twelve hours out of the twenty-four—as oftentimes at the close of a day some piece of machinery would become broken and must be immediately repaired where wells were pumping straight time. Then where new wells were being drilled or where old wells were troublesome the lease foremen must stay during working hours and watch operations, often helping with actual labor, and after the short time crews of drillers, tool-dressers, tank builders, etc., were through with their work for the day, the foremen would make a long drive to purchase needed material, take care of their books, etc. All extra or overtime work did not bring increase in pay.

Unless an oil or gas well is properly taken care by pumpers, roustabouts and lease foremen, the labor of the drilling crews and the money paid by oil companies to produce wells would be in vain.

This letter is not meant to criticize, but is to commend the act of the Standard Oil Company for taking the first step toward a better co-operation in oil field labor. But I think if the owners of oil and gas leases would really think of how small wages, compared with others, are paid the lower classes of workers and of the average kind of houses furnished, and of the conditions of the locations from towns, churches and schools and study just what depends on the way these workers do their work, some such step as has been taken for drilling crews would also be taken for these laborers and more efficient work would result, for "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Henryetta, Okla.

A. M. H.

The "Balance of Power"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Your leading editorial of July 2 on the "Doctrine of the Balance of Power" raises very interesting issues. The very use of the word "power" causes one to stop, and I was relieved to read your final words qualifying the general tendency of the article.

You tell us this doctrine means resistance to the building up of such strength in armaments by any power as will enable it to impose its will on its neighbors. Who is to decide when the moment to resist has arrived? To us this is part of the theory of the good British policeman.

Is England's duty to tell, say, the United States, how she must treat Cuba, Panama, Japan or China? Must we decide what opinions Russia may hold, or how large the French army shall be? Who has asked us to do so?

When our King George was talking to Prince Henry of Prussia on July 25, 1814, about the Great War, His Majesty said: "We should try all we can to keep out of this, and shall remain neutral." That was surely well said.

Then some politicians suddenly brought out this doctrine of the balance of power, which is always on tap, and now we see the result. A world of isolated states is proved to be impossible.

Could not England and America set the example of combining to conduct their affairs under laws carried by mutual agreement, so as to prevent all kinds of disputes—e. g., disputes over smuggling?

Two independent nations like the United States of America and England can show a way which will avoid follow, and a unity of law should become a possible solution of our problems.

London, Eng.

V. C. H.

Facts for New England Wood Lot Owners

formed on the subject, particularly just now, when a concerted attack is being planned by certain politicians and powerful interests on the present forest policy of the country. Some inter-